





"I thought I was his favorite!"

This prideful pup should be flattered to find that Schlitz is his master's choice in beer. No other beer in this man's world enjoys a more faultless pedigree—a special *taste* that millions prefer and new millions are discovering every day.

Schlitz tastes so good to so many people, it's first in sales in the U.S.A.

RADIO HEADLINER: "The Halls of Ivy", with the Ronald Colmans, Wednesdays, NBC. TELEVISION HIT: "Schlitz Playhouse of Stars", Fridays, CBS-TV.





There's a big difference between a

peke...necan

—and there is a powerful difference, too, between gasoline and "ETHYL" gasoline!



"Ethyl" gasoline makes a worthwhile difference ... because

there's nothing like top power

... in traffic, on hills, or on the open road!

Because "Ethyl" gasoline is high octane gasoline, it brings out the top power of your engine. Try a tankful today and see if it doesn't make a powerful difference in the performance of your car. Ethyl Corporation, New York 17, N. Y.



50 seconds' brisk massage with stimulating Vitalis and you FEEL the difference in your scalp-prevent dryness, rout embarrassing flaky dandruff.

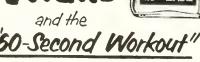


10 seconds to comb and you see the difference in your hair—far handsomer, healthierlooking, neatly groomed. (Vitalis contains new grooming discovery.) Get a bottle of Vitalis today.

PROOF: VITALIS ALSO KILLS DANDRUFF GERMS

Laboratory tests prove Vitalis kills germs associated with infectious dandruff on contact, as no mere oil dressing can.





VITALIS

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

VOL. 52 Na. 3



For the full story behind this month's cover, we suggest that you turn to the Editor's Corner on page 6.

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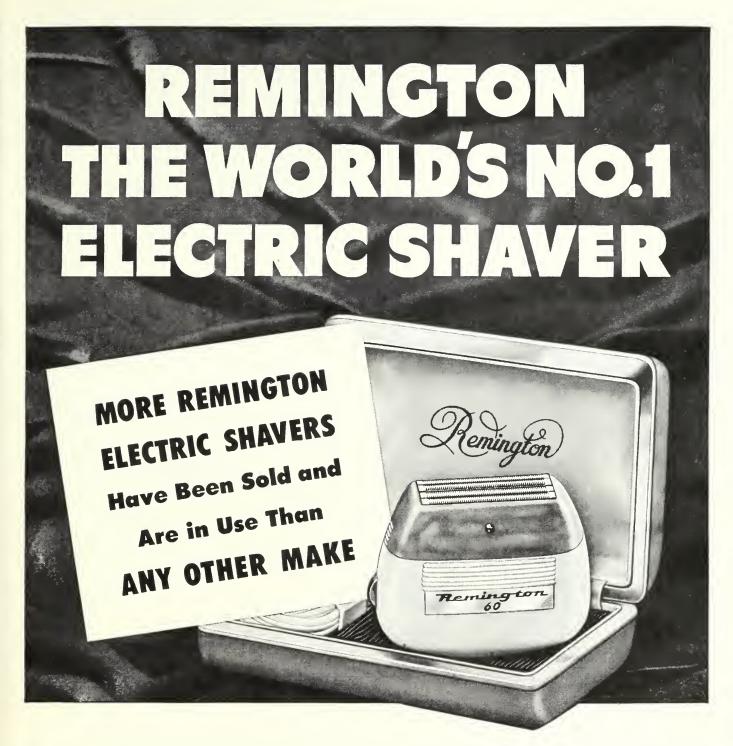
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Who's Who in the Electric Shaver Industry?

Who has Made and Sold More Electric Shavers?

The answer to these questions is REMINGTON RAND.

These statements need no Dealer Survey to back them up. The sales figures provide the facts—more than 8,000,000 REMINGTON ELECTRIC SHAVERS have been made and sold. The books of Remington Rand prove it. Our thanks go to the men in 80 countries who are enthusiastic users and

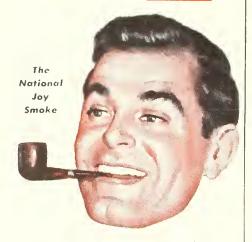
boosters of Remington Shavers, and who keep telling their friends that the Remington way is *the most satisfying* way to shave, without soap or blades, mess or bother.

The amazing new Remington 60, the world's *first* and *only* sixty second shaver, illustrated, is the highly perfected result of years of Remington Rand Leadership . . . of Remington Rand Research, of Remington Rand Know-how.

Its handsome appearance, smart packaging and superb performance make it the world's finest electric shaver. Buy a Remington at all fine stores, secure in the knowledge that Remington is *the electric shaver* preferred and used by more men throughout the entire world.

A PRODUCT OF Remington Rand

BITES OUT



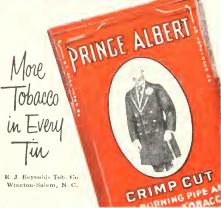
PLEASURES IN

PRINCE ALBERT'S PATENTED*
"NO-BITE" PROCESS INSURES
REAL PIPE COMFORT

If you smoke a pipe or roll your own...



you'll find more smoking enjoyment in Prince Albert's choice, rich - tasting tobacco, specially treated to insure against tongue bite! More pipe smokers and men who roll their own buy crimp cut, milder smoking P.A. than any other tobacco!



MORE MEN SMOKE

PRINCE ALBERT

THAN ANY OTHER TOBACCO

Sound Off!

Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letters short. Address: Sound Off, The American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY, HELL!

Sir: The accusation of Republican Party politics at the Miami Convention by Alfred C. Edwards is more off than sound. Personally I am of and from the Deep South. My people are Democrats by heredity. With this background, let me say: If the Miami Convention was Republican in flavor, long live the Republic! Opposition to socialistic trends, to governmental waste, and to a soft appeasement policy toward communism does not mean opposition to the Democratic Party. Any person with eyes to see, ears to hear, and mind to understand must know that there are principles and issues bigger than any party interest. Legionnaires might well say: "Political expediency, hell, for a man who has fought in two World Wars and in a Police Action, or in one World War, or in one Police Action. We are Legionnaires. We are Americans. We are citizens. We are party men. To hell with political expediency.'

> Moses E. Howell Albuquerque, New Mexico



FAHRENHEIT, CENTIGRADE, ABSOLUTE

Sir: Mr. John House should check his facts before sounding off in reference to the weather described in *The Myth of the Mighty Red Army*. Forty-six below zero Centigrade is real cold but not quite so cold as he thinks.

(Miss) Katherine A. Quealy Oswego, New York

Sir: In John House's letter in the January issue he states that scientists have only been able to approach zero Centrigrade under elaborate lab conditions. It so happens that zero Centigrade is 32° Fahrenheit, which I believe scientists have reached. Mr. House seems to have confused the Centigrade thermometer with the Absolute thermometer.

Leon Slawecki Philadelphia

Sir: It might well have been zero Centigrade outside Mr. House's house at Frankfort, Michigan, when he wrote his letter since zero on the Centigrade scale is merely freezing.

Clint E. Smith

Los Cruces, New Mexico

Sir: If Mr. House has lived in Michigan for long he has encountered much lower temperatures than that. Zero degrees Centigrade is the freezing point of water.

Alan Schwartz
Los Angeles

Sir: From my training as an enlisted weather forecaster 1 think -46° C, would be about -50.8° F. **Dick Duke**

Denver, Colorado

Sir: Better tell reader House to recheck his physics lesson and not confuse zero degrees Centigrade with Absolute zero. Absolute zero, which scientists have come close to, is approximately 273 degrees below zero Centigrade, or 459 Degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

William P. Kinter Home, Pa.

▼ Mr. House's letter produced enough response to prove that The American Legion Magazine would be an excellent advertising medium for manufacturers of thermometers, home freezers, refrigerators, frozen foods and other products associated with low temperatures.

Editors

NO WHITEHOUSE FAN

Sir: I don't really believe Arch Whitehouse knows what aerial warfare is. He sounds like a comic strip fiend.

Jack Fleming
Ex-Air Force WWII
Livingston, Montana



TRIBUTE TO PUERTO RICAN GIS

Sir: Many things have been written in our magazine concerning different units fighting in Korea. How about something in regard to the "Hard Fighting 65th Inf." a Puerto Rican Regiment of the U.S. Army? Here are some of the comments by different reporters and high brass at the front:

In religious services they look like angels; in front of the commies they look like demons.

They run out of ammo but they continue fighting even with their bare hands. . . .

They don't like to wait. They like to go on into their positions and kill as many commies as their minutes in Korea.

In Puerto Rico we say: We are proud of our soldiers.

Angel C. Cuevas-Garcia
Cataña, Puerto Rico

▼ There are about 10,000 Puerto Rican troops now fighting in Korea. The Island

has an area of 3,000 square miles. On this basis Puerto Rico is the country with the largest number of soldiers (per square mile of territory) in Korea. We can all be proud of these fellow Americans.

Editors



IN ENGLAND TOO!

Sir: I was very interested in your article on red professors in colleges. I am at school here in England and I have a communist master teaching me economics. He was a communist candidate for Parliament in the 1950 General Election. I agree with your writer that communist teachers should be deported and not allowed to remain in the country. This teacher I mentioned insists that the South invaded the North in Korea and jokes about being deported to the Isle of Man in the event of another war. He also sports a Stalin-type moustache and wears a gold signet ring with a hammer and sickle on it. I think that it is disgusting and stupid for such people, who openly support the enemy in Korea, to be allowed to preach their foreign creed in either this country or the U.S.A.

J. B. Syrett North Harrow, Middlesex, England

WAS ALL FOR JOINING

Sir: After my discharge from the Army I paid little attention to the Legion until a neighbor gave me two copies of your magazine, After reading them I was all for joining. I like the way you fight the commies. A thousand amens to your magazine and may God bless this land we love.

Solomon D. Bersherse Sedro Woolley, Wash.

WHY WASHINGTON?

Sir: The article Did the Movies Really Clean House in the December issue is something to open the eyes of a serviceman for the reason that an extremely large percentage of the films mentioned, notably Day The Earth Stood Still, are being leased and shown to the members of our Armed Forces. As I viewed that picture at our Base Movie Theatre, it struck me that something was entirely wrong in showing the alleged space ship as landing in Washington, D. C., carrying a warning to the President of the United States and indicating that Americans were the aggressors in the conflicts now raging. I thought, at the time, it would have been more truthful and realistic if the producer, Julian Blaustein, had shown this ship landing in Red Square in Moscow, carrying his warning to Uncle Joe Stalin, where the real aggression stems from. Practically all these films, producers, writers, featured stars that are mentioned in the article by J. B. Matthews, have been shown and will be shown eventually to our servicemen, and while we may not be able to control privately owned motion picture palaces or chain movie houses, affiliated with these communistic influences, it would seem that we do or should have a source somewhere that can prevent the purchase or leasing of such films.

Jim Burke, TEMC c/o APO, San Francisco

TOLLS BELL

Sir: So Charles A. Bell of Hollywood Post 626, California, thinks that Acheson is a great American. Well, it's the first time that I have ever heard of one who refuses to turn his back on a convicted traitor (Alger Hiss) called a great American while criticizing two true Americans, General MacArthur and Senator Joe McCarthy, both of whom suffered wounds in defense of this country and whose only offense that I know of is that they both love the U.S.A. better than the U.S.S.R. or any other foreign country.

Perhaps the papers Bell reads did not carry the story of John S. Service being dismissed from the government service on Senator McCarthy's charges. In New York the scumunist rag is called the *Daily Worker*. What do they call it out there, Charley, and are you only slightly crimson or did you fall for the works?

Myron Cohen Forest Hills, N. Y.

THE REVEREND WRITES US AGAIN

Sir: Your articles on books, movies, national politics, etc., are constantly filled with hearsay, indirection, and partisan politics.

Rev. Ward McCabe Harrisonburg, Va.

DONORS

Sir: We sure enjoyed your excellent article Crisis in Blood. I know it will help educate a lot of people. I have joined our Red Cross blood bank in our city.

Moritz Kahn Peoria, Ill.

Sir: Because of the article Crisis in Blood I went to the Red Cross here in Fort Wayne and donated a pint of blood.

E. Amann Grand Rapids, Mich.



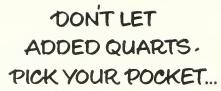
TOO OLD AT AGE 35

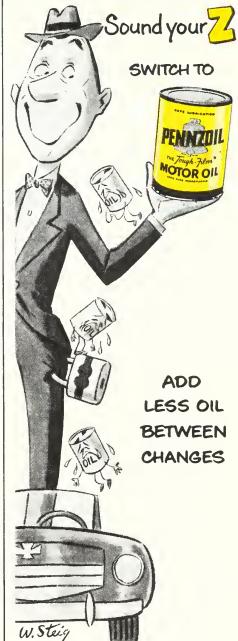
Sir: One thing that I abhor very much is the discrimination of those over 35 when seeking employment. This is un-American and unfair to those who went into military service and have grown older during the war years. It's a proven fact that those who are past 35 are more reliable, dependable and stable than those much younger. What are these persons going to do when they are turned down simply because of their age? I can speak from experience because I have been denied jobs on account of my age.

Elmo Menetre

Geary, Oklahoma

▼ If this keeps up employers will be insisting on men under 16, preferably with a college degree and several years' experience. *Editors*





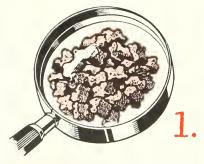
Pennzoil is refined from the most stable crude oil known—100% Pennsylvania. And it has a tough film that resists sludge, varnish and carbon to keep engines clean and smooth running. Use less oil. Switch now!





A recent national survey by an independent research organization showed that kennel operators and breeders are about equally divided in their preference for meal or

kibble. And Purina Dog Chow is the *one* nationally sold big-name dog food that gives you the benefits of both types in one blended combination.



KIBBLED BISCUIT... Rates high in palatability with dogs. They like its crunchy texture and bake-oven flavor. Where meal is being mixed with kibble, the broken biscuits tend to help keep the mixture from packing in the feeding pans and help to keep it from sticking to the roof of a dog's mouth.

BIG ADVANTAGES

- 1. High palatability.
- 2. Doesn't pack and stick to pans.



MEAL... In this nutritious base are found some 24 vital nutritional elements needed for normal growth, maintenance, and reproduction.

Meal also solves the problem of puppy feeding. It's a good carrier for any broths you may care to add for variety.

BIG ADVANTAGES

- 1. Complete nutrition.
- 2. Good for pups.

See your local Purina Dealer for Dog Chow and dog management literature, Purina dog training books, etc. Look for the Store with the famous Red-and-White Checkerboard Sign.







TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Now and then we hear from individuals and organizations working to promote better relations between America's various races, creeds and colors. They often suggest ideas for articles and editorials to help achieve this end. We believe this month's cover tells the story better than any article could, at least for veterans. What fellow who has ever worn his country's uniform hasn't learned the wisdom of looking for other qualities in a man than the color of his skin, the creed he professes or the name he bears? Maybe we'd all be better off if we paid less attention to the ways in which people differ in race, color and creed so we could concentrate on working together as Americans.

THEY AREN'T COMMUNISTS, BUT...

This country has an awful lot of curious people. They trot up and down the country uttering profundities from lecture platforms. They're always popping up before television cameras and radio mikes. They are constantly grinding out books, and when they aren't hacking away at their own volumes they review the books of others. They hold down key jobs in government, where they can influence policy, and they pontificate before awed freshmen in our universities.

They aren't communists, to be sure. But they do have a message:

Our economic system is outmoded. Our Constitution is obsolete. We have the Charter of the United Nations, so what else do we need? There must be more government controls, more government planning, and for everyone security from cradle to grave. The British Labor Party had the right idea. The Russians unfortunately are uncouth, but we can learn much from them, to the end that before long we shall have a new social order where the individual works for the State and the State feeds him, houses him and does his planning and thinking for him.

Only slightly exaggerated, that is the sort of tripe being peddled by many cosmic thinkers. They don't present it quite so baldly, but if you question them closely you can usually uncover the pattern. As a matter of fact, the next time you hear one of these global hucksters sounding off, why not throw some questions at him?

THE FLAG AND THE SWORD

Which reminds us of a talk we had recently with a man who knows a lot about the kind of people discussed in the foregoing item.

He asked if we had ever seen a bullfight and we told him we had.

"Then you know how the *torero* used a red flag to goad the bull and hold its attention."

We said that was how we recalled it. "That red flag," he continued, "virtually hypnotized the bull. But that wasn't what killed him. Concealed in the flag was a sword, and it was that which the *torero* drove into the animal's brain.

"The moral, of course, is not to give all our attention to the red flag of communism. Close to it is a sword that can be far more dangerous."

NO PUBLICITY HERE

Please pardon us for being so calm, but we refuse to become excited over the storm raised by a certain playwright. It seems that he had a play going on television and he nominated for the stellar role an actor with a record of commie front affiliations. The advertising agency didn't think such a fellow would get much good will for the sponsor so it told the playwright nothing doing. That made the fellow wroth and he sounded off indignantly about blacklists, etc., etc.

Immediately the bleeding hearts swung into action. Screams of rage rose from the editorial columns of certain publications. It was shameful, dastardly, and a foul blow at civil liberties, art and the drayma. Even Life editorialized that it was time for "a general amnesty."

Anyway, it got a lot of publicity for the playwright. And that's what makes us suspicious. By a strange coincidence he had a play about to open on Broadway, and playwrights have been known to rig up stunts to get their names and the names of their plays into print. As *Variety* would put it, it helps the BO. (That means "boxoffice" in this case.) Lending weight to this theory, we understand that the playwright didn't call the reporters to the TV studio but to the theater where his latest creation was in rehearsal.

As we say, we're cynical about the whole thing. So much so that the playwright gets no free plug here. However, all the free space the playwright got didn't help his play much. It closed after a few days' run.

FOR THE RECORD

The last time we had occasion to talk about phonograph records, it was in connection with a record club whose officers had records of another sort. It gives us greater pleasure, now, to talk about another sort of record concern, the Rexford Record Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. This company has gone into production with a line of staunchly pro-American discs for children, based on the lives of people who made this country great - inventors, Presidents, pioneers, heroes, etc. We know that other record manufacturers have patriotic records and we applaud them. Rexford, however, gives patriotism top priority.

SPY STORY

Also recommended is the new book *l Led 3 Lives*, by Herbert Philbrick, being published by McGraw-Hill. This is the exciting story of a man who led three lives, one as a citizen, one as a communist and one as a counterspy for the FBI. We're happy to report, too, that the New York *Herald Tribune* serialized this story.

Belanger 99...1951's "Winningest" Car Used Champions Exclusively!



**When Lee Wallard won the 1951

Indianapolis 500 mile race at the record

Speed of 126.244 M.P.H. average, it



Lee Wallard, winner of the 1951 Indianapolis Racc at the record breaking speed of 126.244m.p.h. average.



Tony Bettenhausen, 1951 AAA Champion Race Driver, with eight wins out of fifteen championship events.

Indianapolis 500 mile race at the record speed of 126.244 M.P.H. average, it was the first time the race had been run under four hours. That's a terrific test of car, engine, tires, brakes and spark plugs. After Wallard's injury, Tony Bettenhausen took over, winning eight of the remaining races. This brought the total for the Belanger Special to nine wins out of fifteen AAA Championship events—a record for any one car in one season. Tony, my head mechanic and myself really know the meaning of that word dependability and in my book, it's a synonym for Champion Spark Plugs. They're built to live up to their name and they do. **

Murrell Belanger

FOLLOW THE EXPERTS

DEMAND CHAMPION SPARK PLUGS FOR YOUR CAR

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY, TOLEDO 1, OHIO

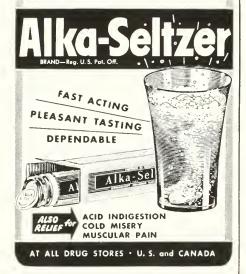


CHAMPION

First Aid for HEADACHE



is a glass of Sparkling, Refreshing





\$2150 UP

Build your own home. SAVE labor costs and builders' profits. All lumber marked and cut-tobuilders' profits. All lumber marked and cut-to-fit. Everything furnished, doors, windows, floors, trim, roofing, hardware, nails, glass, paint, etc. Complete building plans ready for filing at low cost. Sold separately if desired. Buy Direct from Mill. Five Easy Payment Plans including Monthly Time Payment Plan.

NEW COLOR CATALOG SAVE UP TO \$1264

Send 25c IN COIN. Shows 57 modern low-priced designs and floor plans.

INTERNATIONAL Mill and Timber Co Dept. A.L. 32





A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

FOR FASTER PAINTING

A new kind of paint brush which is said to hold more paint because of a "man-made taper in the scientifically designed bristle" is announced by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Called the Fleet Wing Wall Coater, the brush has been designed to apply wall paints faster, more efficiently and with less effort. Light in weight, the brush is seven inches wide and, according to the manufacturer, is the most efficient consumer wall paint tool yet developed. It consists of two narrow metal channels in which doublelength strands of bristles are so locked that they never come out or shed. Available in paint and hardware stores, the brush will retail for \$3.69.



GUN NEWS

Two new guns announced by the Remington Arms Co. will interest every hunter. One is a sensational big game rifle, the Model 760 Slide Action Repeating High Power Rifle. The only slide action high power rifle made, the 760 comes in three calibers - 35 Remington, 30-06 Springfield, and 300 Savage. Resembling in appearance the famous Remington Wingmaster shotguns, the new rifle is streamlined, weighs only 7½ pounds, and has a removable clip. The price of this attractive, hard-hitting rifle will be \$99.95.

The other new model being offered by Remington is an autoloading shotgun in 28 gauge. This Model 11-48 is another Remington first, this being the first 28 gauge autoloader on the market. Rounding out the 11-48 series (other gauges available in this model are 12, 16 and 20) the new autoloader is streamlined, feather-light with barely noticeable recoil. This gun will sell for \$110.45.

SPACE SAVER

Since few bathrooms ever seem to have enough space to store supplies, mention of a new kind of cabinet is probably in order. This is a white enamel steel unit that is hung alongside the toilet tank, supported by two hooks. Measuring 151/2 inches high, 61/2 deep and 41/4 wide, it has two shelves to

accommodate such things as tissue, soap and cleansers. The door has a hook for a plasticbristled brush which, incidentally, is supplied with the cabinet. Available from the Haines Corp., Dept. R-2, 301 South 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn., the cabinet sells for \$3.49 postpaid.



TIME TO WATER

Now you can water your house plants scientifically, so you don't give them too little or drown them. An ingenious little indicator called the Floragarde which you stick in the flower pot tells at a glance when a plant needs water, and it also tells when you've given it enough of a drink. It is a clay marker with a scale like that of a thermometer. The scale shows pink when there is enough soil moisture, but it turns blue when the soil dries out and needs water. The gadgets, which are supposed to be left in the flower pots, come seven for a dollar postpaid from Walter Drake, Drake Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.



FOR THE MAN IN SERVICE

Legionnaire A. W. Larson, of the Calumet Printing Co., Chilton, Wisc., remembering his letter-writing problems while in the infantry, has come up with an unusual writing kit for servicemen. Since the fellow in training or in combat can't be bothered with bulky packets of writing paper, Larson has designed his kit in the form of a plastic pouch of pocket size. Yet this packet holds 40 folded sheets and 20 envelops. Also important to the GI is the fact that the pouch is moisture-proof, and that Larson's envelopes feature flaps that won't stick. The retail price is 49¢, with special prices to Legion Posts.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine

This could happen only in America



A 50th Birthday Message from The Texas Company

FIFTY years ago a tiny company was started in Beaumont, Texas, where oil had just been discovered.

This company started with one tract of land which might contain oil, one storage tank, one short stretch of pipe line, one pile of bricks for building a refinery—a little money and a lot of hope.

On its golden anniversary, this company has 9,700,000 acres of producing or potential oil land in the United States, owns or operates more than 7,000 miles of pipe lines, drills close to a thousand new wells

each year, has refineries, oil storage tanks, distributing plants, research laboratories and all the other complex facilities needed to serve customers in every state of the Union and throughout the world.

This company also has today over 100,000 owners — investors whose faith and dollars helped it to rise to its opportunities.

Such things could happen only in America—because only America gives men the freedom to make them happen.

This is a land where men have been free to run risks and reap the rewards their courage and judgment deserve.

It has been a land where men have been free to invent or invest—to pioneer or produce—to the limit of their ability and their vision of what could be done.

It has been a land of independence of thought and action—in which the best man was allowed to win. The Texas Company has gone it alone in the oil business—asking no favors—standing on its own feet—competing for its share of the business by developing and marketing good fuels and lubricants—seeking no security except that which it could earn.

Other companies have gone it alone in other industries. And we—and they—and America have grown together, beyond anything the world has ever seen.

It is not by accident that America builds 83% of the world's automobiles—generates 42% of the world's horsepower—and produces 51% of the world's oil.

That is why America, over the past fifty years, has been known as "the land of opportunity."

That is also why, in a world which lives today in the shadow of conflict and in an atmosphere of economic uncertainty, America shines as an island of hope for all to see.







and the name is as Irish as County Cork and Pedersen looks about as much like an Irishman as smorgasbord looks like Mulligan stew.

"My mother's father was Sean Mulloy," he explains when I ask him how come the Sean, "and they slap the name Sean tops me by a good two inches and his shoulders live up to the rest of him; in fact, he is the biggest guy in the 307th M.P.'s, where both of us have been shanghaied.

Pedersen is an ex-infantryman, I am an ex-tank man, Both of us have been

for an M.P. battalion, it would be ten six and even that he would find himself in the infantry or tanks, the way the Army works,

Still, the 307th is a good outfit, as M.P. outfits go. We have good barracks, good chow and even the officers

A QUIET STREET IN WASHINGTON

ain't bad, for officers. But we are still M.P.'s and while some guys may get a kick out of wearing a brassard and throwing their weight around, lousing up some poor slob's three-day pass, that guy ain't Pfc. O'Brien, J. J.

Neither is Pedersen that way. When he is invalided out of Korea with a couple of mortar wounds that knock him out for awhile and when he comes out of the hospital, he tries so hard to get back to his old infantry outfit that the Army thinks something is wrong and they shove him into the 307th to

prove something or other.

"I have ducked, outrun and tangled with M.P.'s ever since I got into this man's army," he cries to me, the first day he dumps his barracks bags in B-Company's squad room. "I am known as the scourge of military courtesy and discipline. And they make me an M.P.

I am going to write my Congressman, W. P. Shannon."

"A good idea," I agree. "The day room is at the end of the hall but you will probably have to stand in line to get at a desk, seeing half the company is out there writing to their Congressmen, trying to get out of the M.P.'s."

"They haven't got Congressmen like W. P. Shannon," Sean Pedersen says, firmly, "W. P. Shannon is a big shot here in Washington."

"We have one guy his uncle is a Senator," I tell Sean, "and when he lands here he says he is out in a couple of hours on orders from the White House. That is seven months ago and right now he is downstairs, pulling K. P."

"Nevertheless," Sean says, "I intend to write W. P. Shannon and get myself back to my old outfit."

He writes, all right. He shows me the letters. The first one is very respectful, reminding W. P. Shannon that all the

Pedersens are friends and neighbors of his back home and they all think he is a great guy and, sir, if it is not too much trouble will he kindly get the undersigned the hell back to the infantry as soon as possible. The second reminds W. P. Shannon of the first one and says that while he knows the Congressman must be a very busy guy indeed, still, with his influence, it will take only a couple of minutes to have the top brass issue the necessary orders getting Sean O. (for Olaf) Pedersen back to his old outfit. The third letter wants to know when W. P. Shannon is going to answer the other two. The fourth asks just what is going on, is W P. Shannon giving Sean O. Pedersen the runaround? The fifth calls Congressman W. P. Shannon a two-headed crumb who only got elected because he has more dough to buy votes than the other guy and the people back home are going to hear about this outrage and just wait till next election and W. P. Shannon will be back in his brickyard where he belongs instead of big-shotting it around Washington.





WHY YOU HAVE TROUBLE MAKING ENDS MEET

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT OUR PHONY PROSPERITY, AND THE DANGER IT PRESENTS TO EVERY ONE OF US AND TO THE NATION AS WELL

By DONALD R. WILSON

NATIONAL COMMANDER, THE AMERICAN LEGION

A GREAT MANY people, particularly veterans, find it hard to understand why it is that, with all this prosperity they hear about, they themselves find it so hard to get along. Obviously there is a lot of money floating around, and in most cases a person gets a fatter pay check than he ever got before. The trouble is, he usually ends up worse off than he was when his income was smaller.

The word for it of course is inflation. In some ways inflation is pleasant. It's nice to have a wallet stuffed with money, even when that money is worth only a fraction of its pre-war value. Indeed, some of our politicians consider the phony prosperity induced by "controlled inflation" an excellent thing from a vote-getting angle.

The big question is, can inflation be controlled? There are some who think it is already getting out of hand in this country and who say we are headed for serious trouble. Elder statesman Bernard M. Baruch has repeatedly warned us of this danger, but his warnings have been shrugged off by our policy-makers. However, there's even more involved than economic collapse. For years Stalin and his brain-trust have predicted the collapse of the American way of life, and unchecked inflation could well make this prediction come true.

There isn't as big a gap as you might think between the Kremlin's hopes and your own personal situation. This is a case where the collective actions of America's Joes and Janes could lead to what the Marxist calls "the inevitable downfall of capitalism."

Joe and Jane Thompson are experts

on inflation. They have been living with it for almost six years now — ever since Joe was discharged from the army, married Jane and set up a family. It's there waiting for them in the morning. (The alarm clock by the bed costs \$3.05; it's about the same quality as one that used to cost \$1.25.) It sticks with them through the day (milk for the baby 23¢ a quart now, round steak \$1.20 a lb. instead of 40¢). It's still there at bedtime (\$20 for a good blanket, doublebed size, instead of the \$10 you used to pay).

All in all, Joe and Jane have learned more about inflation than all the statisticians who add up strings of figures and come out with neat index numbers showing the rise of prices from one date to another. The Thompsons still don't know just why prices have to go up. And they've never been able to figure out for certain whether they are better or worse off now than they were five years ago. But they are beginning to suspect that somewhere, somehow, they have been buncoed. And, of course, they are right.

Joe and Jane were married in October, 1946. As far as they could see, it was a good time to get married. Business was booming; jobs weren't hard to find; and the going level of wages looked too good to be true. Before the war, Joe thought \$25 a week was fair pay for a youngster. But in 1946, less than a year after he came out of the Army, he had a job that he liked, and it was paying him \$55 a week.

In a way, it was too good to be true. While Joe was in the Army, things had been happening to prices. The cost of living was already 40 percent higher

than prewar. And that was just the beginning. There was an enormous pentup inflation that government price controls had held back temporarily. With the end of the old OPA in 1946 that inflation cut loose.

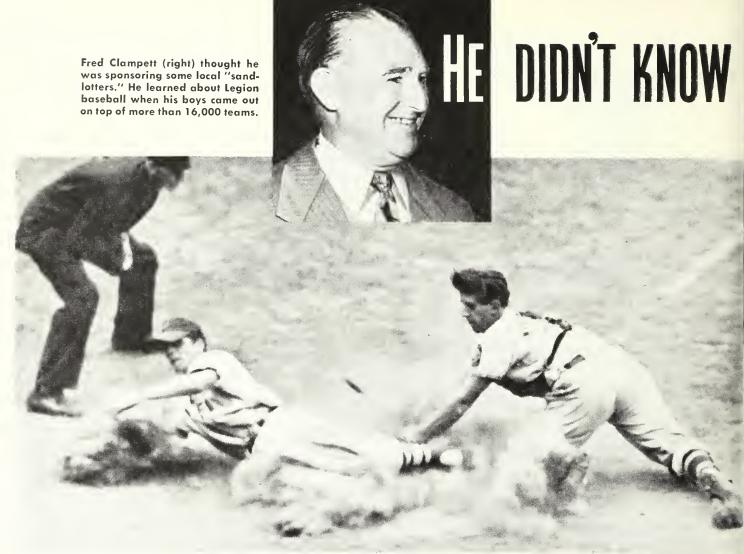
That's when Joe and Jane started riding the merry-go-round. Year by year, Joe got raises. And year by year, the rise of prices ate them up. When the first baby was born, in the winter of 1948, the Thompsons' savings account sank quietly out of sight among the doctors' bills, and they have never been able to get another one going. The second baby, born in 1950, when prices had steadied down temporarily, was less of a load on the budget. Joe figures that with the extra \$600 tax deduction he is almost breaking even on the baby.

In 1951, Joe made \$75 a week — \$3,900 for the year. He and Jane figure that on that basis they were just about where they were five or six years ago, as far as money goes. ("And, oh boy, how it goes," says Joe.) It's hard to tell, because the children make a difference. But with almost half again as much money coming in, there still wasn't anything in the budget for extras.

At the start of 1952, Joe got another raise – \$5 a week, \$260 a year. It will make a real difference – if it doesn't get swallowed up in higher prices the way all the other raises did. And so what Joe and Jane want to know now is: How much of that \$260 is theirs to keep, and how much is just stage-money?

If you work over the figures a while, you can give Joe and Jane an answer. And the answer will apply to a lot of other people too. For Joe, with his \$75

(Continued on page 55)



Far from the sandlots, the Los Angeles team won national Junior title in Detroit. Here Catcher Lachemann nips off Cincinnati run.

S AN INSURANCE broker, Charles H. Wilson of Los Angeles has been dealing in risks for 15 years. But in July of 1950, Wilson needed none of his professional training to recognize that he and his fellow Legionnaires of Crenshaw Post 715 were treading on hazardous ground.

"Junior baseball deficit—\$1100," read a report on Past Commander Wilson's desk. "Cash on hand—\$50."

The broker put in a phone call to Coach Ben Lefebvre, a stocky, energetic Frenchman who works as a playground director for the city of Los Angeles. "Unless we get a sponsor to take care of what we owe, we'll have to fold up the team," Wilson told him. "Have you any prospects at all?"

"Not a one." Lefebvre was glum. "I've talked to more than 50 business men and they've all turned us down. Seems that everybody is sponsoring a bowling team or a television show—or worrying about taxes."

The situation at Crenshaw Post two years ago centered around the fact that in a city swollen with more new popuFred Clampett hit the jackpot when he became the reluctant angel for a bankrupt ball team.

By AL STUMP

lation than any other in America, it was one of the West's smallest metropolitan Legion units. The Post was founded in 1948 with a membership of 60. Not able to hire a regular meeting hall, Crenshaw met—and still does—in a restaurant, where executive reports vied with a jangling jukebox. The present membership is only 65.

Yet because of such live-wires as Charley Wilson, acting as team business manager, and Dr. Vern Mantle, first vice-commander, Crenshaw from the beginning plunged into the Legion's national Junior Baseball program. In the 1948-49 seasons, a local Ford agency acted as sponsor up to \$700. Post members raised another \$300. The scrappy

squad recruited by Ben Lefebvre from Dorsey and Loyola High Schools won 30 out of 33 games and took the District 23 championship.

Then the till ran dry. The auto agency withdrew its support for budgetary reasons, leaving Wilson and Lefebvre to stare a crisis in the eye. Through most of the 1950 season, Crenshaw Post's 16 players couldn't call their shoelaces their own. They played in uniforms secured on credit and in caps donated by Bill Krietz, an ex-commander of Inglewood Post 188. Legionnaires dug up what gas, oil, meal and umpire-fee money they could. Meanwhile, Lefebvre knocked on doors of merchants throughout Los Angeles,

WHAT HE WAS BUYING



From broke to the big time in a year is the history of the current World Junior Baseball champions (above), who represent tiny Crenshaw Legion Post in Los Angeles, Calif.



The boys hoist Coach Benny LeFebvre aloft to celebrate Little World Series victory.

getting one refusal after another. When Charley Wilson phoned him in July, the coach had this suggestion:

"Charley, let's refinance our cars and keep the kids going a while longer."

It is a surprising fact that American Legion baseball's top team—the outfit that last September won the national championship over an original field of 16,300 teams at the Detroit "Little World Series"—was near a point of collapse only 15 months earlier.

The story behind Crenshaw Post's rise from insolvency to fame is important for several reasons. While hardly typical of Junior Baseball, it disproves the theory that the country is all but 100 per cent sold on what the Legion knows to be a vital promotion, involving a million teen-agers annually. It warns against any complacent "coasting" on past compliments paid Junior Baseball.

It shows much basic work yet to be done at the all-important sponsor level.

"At Detroit, everybody assumed that we were a solid, well-financed team," Wilson says now. "The truth is that in one of the richest, most sports-conscious of cities, we have found lack of interest in Legion ball appalling."

This has happened elsewhere. According to Lt. Com. Larry French, former Chicago Cubs and Brooklyn Dodgers pitcher, now southern California chairman of Legion baseball, there is a vast need for help over and above what Posts can supply. "With travel and equipment costs going up, many smaller Posts can't handle the load," states French. "Certainly, without an 'angel' who appeared in the nick of time, Crenshaw never would have gone all the way last season. The best young team I've ever seen would have just faded out."

Post 715's rescuer is Fred W. Clampett, a Los Angeles sportsman and wealthy Plymouth-DeSoto dealer. Greying, reserved, in his fifties, Clampett is a self-made millionaire whose interest runs to golf, yachting and trotting horses at Santa Anita. He was far from a baseball fan — before the 1951 season. In fact, he resisted early efforts to draw him into the program.

How Fred Clampett emerged as one of the Legion's strongest fans in the Pacific West is, as he, himself, puts it, "quite an eye-opener."

It was during the 1950 pinch that Wilson and Lefebvre first paid a call on Clampett. The busy agency head, who is said to sell more cars than any dealer in California, was not available. His general manager listened to their plea: "We think we've got a team with great

possibilities. But we're about broke. Will you help us?"

The polite answer was that Clampett's firm wasn't interested in underwriting any part of a baseball team.

Wilson and Lefebvre were about to borrow on their personal cars when a West Pico sporting-goods dealer was found who was willing to go "on the cuff" for \$1100 worth of uniforms, balls, bats and shoes. Encouraged, the Crenshaw "orphans" began to burn up their league. In order, they defeated Huntington Park, Fairfax and North Hollywood for the district and area titles. Next they met Fullerton Post for the southern California championship. In the ninth inning, Crenshaw trailed, 4-3, and seemed licked, but Capt. Billy Consolo tied the score with spectacular steals of second, third and home plate. In the 11th inning, Consolo (now rated a \$100,000 bonus prospect by big-league scouts) hit a game-clinching home run.

Crenshaw now was in a peculiar position. It had a berth in the California Department finals – but no commercial backer. At an emergency Post meeting, Wilson reminded members that they owed \$1100, that more than 50 merchants had refused help. "What do we do – quit or continue to strain our credit?" he put it to them.

There was not a man who would vote for quitting. Treasurer Harold Van Oat, since deceased, said that he knew Fred Clampett and thought that another appeal should be tried. Several days later, Van Oat had the first good news in months. "Clampett will assume the expense accrued thus far," he reported. It was understood that in the following '51 season, Crenshaw's team would carry Clampett's name along with the Post's insignia.

None of the players, nor Wilson or Lefebvre, had met the busy automobile magnate when they went to the state tourney. And they had no word from him, when, in two 12-8 and 18-8 beatings by Capt. Bill Erwin Post of Oakland, they were eliminated.

"We didn't mind losing to the Bill Erwins," says Ben Lefebvre. "After all, they were defending national champs. But the kids felt badly that their sponsor wasn't out there pulling for them."

That ended the season, except for the big Anaheim Post invitational tournament. This is a California fixture which each year draws 64 top schoolboy nines from all over the state. Post members and Crenshaw players chipped in to meet travel costs to Anaheim. There they salvaged much self-respect by winning six straight games and the title. Their prize was an all-expense, weekend trip to famed Catalina Island.

When the spring of '51 rolled around, Lefebvre had an idea that lightning (Continued on page 42)















Dean Acheson

Henry Frederick Wallace Vanderbilt Field

Lauchlin Currie

Philip C. Jessup

Alger

Joseph Barnes

THE STRANGE CASE OF THE I.P. R.

Under investigation, various people connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations deny communist affiliations. The only other explanation of what went on is that the "experts" whose advice was sought and followed by our State Department, authors, editors, educators and others were either not quite bright or very careless.

By FREDA UTLEY

THE SENATE Internal Security Committee investigating the Institute of Pacific Relations has in the past year produced more evidence concerning the communist conspiracy in America than any other public or private inquiry. No one need any longer wonder why the communists were so successful in hoaxing the public and perverting United States policy to Moscow's advantage. It is now evident that they were able to get their hands on the levers which control information, mould public opinion, and influence policy, thanks to the host of gullible "scholars," "experts," writers, radio commentators and government officials, who were too uninformed, or too careless, to understand that they were serving Stalin and betraying America. One has only to read the testimony of the witnesses who have appeared before the McCarran Committee, and study the documents it has placed in the record, to understand why the communists were able to exert an influence far out of proportion to their

It is a fact too often ignored that it is quality, or height rather than breadth, which counts. We now know that Al-

ger Hiss was only one of several communists holding important positions in Government. Sworn witnesses have identified as communists, or as members of a Soviet espionage ring, such men as the late Harry Dexter White, Under Secretary of the Treasury and author of the Morgenthau Plan for Germany; Sol Adler, the Treasury representative in China; Owen Lattimore who was head of the Far Eastern Division of the Office of War Information; Lauchlin Currie, who was Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, and his assistant, Michael Greenberg, who succeeded Owen Lattimore as editor of the I.P.R. publication, Pacific Affairs, in 1941.

These are only some of the most prominent names. More than forty other persons as closely associated with the I.P.R. as those mentioned above, have been designated as having been communist party members, or members of a Soviet espionage ring, or as sympathizers who could be relied upon to follow the communist party line in their writings and other activities. The witnesses are, of necessity, all ex-communists, since it is only the

former members of a conspiracy who have certain knowledge of the identity of the conspirators. The witnesses who have testified as to the communist affiliations of many leading l.P.R. staff or executive board members, trustees and writers, include Louis Budenz, Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Hede Massing, Dr. Karl Wittfoegel of Columbia and Washington State Universities, and Alexander Barmine, the former Red Army general who now works for the Voice of America. Every one of them has demonstrated his or her genuine repudiation of communism. Most of them have proved the reliability of their evidence. Nevertheless, Gerard Swope, the benevolent octogenarian who is now titular head of the American I.P.R., blindly defends it by saying that no trust can be placed in the word of an ex-communist. This attitude, which is, unfortunately, widespread is of great help to the communists. For, as Senator McCarran has said: "If the communists can succeed in discrediting all former communists in the public mind, they protect themselves and wreak vengeance on those who have turned against the conspiracy.





Communists and Soviet agents used the Institute to get key government jobs.



Prolific writers, working under the auspices of the I.P.R., plugged the party line.



Its 1945 report said the I.P.R. got out more than a million books and pamphlets.

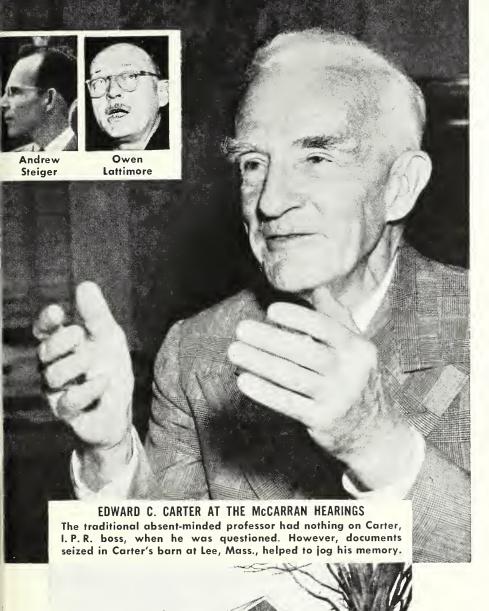
a \$90,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, Lattimore wrote:

"I think you are pretty cagey in turning over so much of the China section of the enquiry to Asiaticus, Han Seng and Chi. They will bring out the absolutely essential radical aspects, but can be depended upon to do it with the right touch.

"For the general purpose of this inquiry it seems to me that the good scoring position for the I.P.R. differs with different countries. For China my hunch is that it will pay to keep behind the official Chinese communist position—far enough not to be covered by the same label—but enough ahead of the Chinese liberals to be noticeable.

"For Japan, on the other hand, hang back so as not to be inconveniently ahead of the Japanese liberals who cannot keep up, whereas the Chinese liberals can. For the USSR back their international policy in general, but without giving them or anybody else an impression of subservience."

(Continued on page 57)



and at the same time set up a deterrent against any communists breaking with the party."

We are not, in any case, dependent solely on the evidence of former communist witnesses. The McCarran Committee's research staff has produced documents* which amply corroborate the charge that the I.P.R., in Senator McCarran's words, "was taken over by

communist design and made a vehicle for attempted control and conditioning of American thinking, and American policy with regard to the Far East. It was also used for espionage purposes to collect and channel information of interest, or value to the Russian communists."

Take, for instance, the letter written on July 10, 1938, by Owen Lattimore (at that time editor of the I.P.R. quarterly, *Pacific Affairs*), to Edward C. Carter, on the subject of a "research project" which was being financed by

^{*}Some of which were seized from the I.P.R. files stored in Edward C. Carter's barn at Lee, Massachusetts.

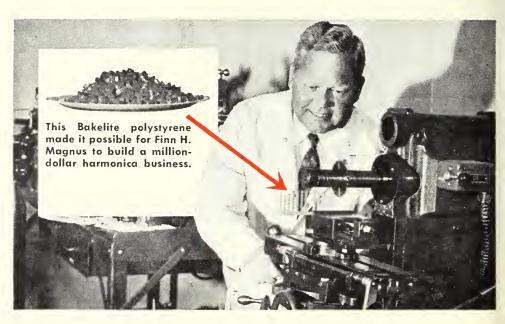
This black stuff is ilmenite. From it comes the wonder metal, titanium. Out of this jet-black ore we get the most brilliant white, used in paints, etc.



Albert W. Becker built a thriving enterprise making and selling Scotchlite discs.

THE SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO MONEY-MAKING

When corporations develop new marvels they usually welcome people with ideas for making money with them.



BY LESTER DAVID

N NEWARK, N. J., a tall, blond giant named Finn H. Magnus has tootled a million-dollar tune out of a harmonica and about 30 assorted musical instruments for children.

In Hartford, Conn., Albert W. Becker is saving people's lives and, incidentally, earning a living by making and selling a unique type of reflective disc. Attached to clothing, it immediately flashes a warning to oncoming automobiles.

Magnus makes a fortune, Becker makes a good livelihood. In between are literally thousands of other Americans who have established secure businesses.

Every one of them had a common formula for success. This is how they did it:

Hundreds of new scientific discoveries, they knew, make their commercial debuts each year as the laboratory Merlins step up their alchemy. Each of these marvels spells opportunity with a capital \$.

They knew, for example, that Company X, after spending many years and more millions, perfects a new substance which has tremendous money-making possibilities. Now despite what you thought, Company X rarely if ever makes the finished product. There are many hundreds of Company Xs throughout the country, all busy creating fabulous

new metals, plastics, yarns, chemicals and a bewildering variety of undreamed-of wonders. That's where these alert businessmen made their moves—they stepped in quickly, latched onto a bit of laboratory magic that caught their eye and converted it into everything from a solid little cash producer to a gold mine.

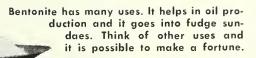
The whole point is that there are plenty of other new substances around for which you can find commercial adaptations.

Take, for example, the story of Finn Magnus, who built a multi-million-dollar business in six years because he found an ingenious new use for Bakelite polystyrene, a plastic material put out by the Bakelite Company of New York.

An idea began buzzing in Magnus' mind that harmonicas could be manufactured much more simply than theretofore, eliminating all the hand operations which made them so expensive to produce. Why, he conjectured, couldn't someone, namely Magnus, make them out of plastic in just a few operations?

He queried plastics engineers and music experts, who told him bluntly that it would be impossible to get the necessary close tolerances with anything but metal. Maybe







so, he thought, but he kept looking nonetheless for a plastic which could make a musical sound, looking until he came across this stuff called polystyrene.

He invented plastic reeds, dies for casting them and machines for assembling them. For several years it was trial and error, sweat and headache, but one bright morning he leaned back and began playing a happy solo on the world's first all-plastic harmonica.

It was a symphony of dollars for Finn Magnus, Because the new instruments began selling

like mad and still are. He didn't stop with mouth organs, however. In the last six years the Magnus Harmonica Corporation of Newark has put out more than 25,000,000 harmonicas, flutes, accordions, toy electric organs and nearly 30 other instruments, all having one thing in common — the musical tones come from plastic reeds which are attached to plastic reed plates. Both reeds and plates are cast in one operation and are always in tune from the time they come out of the mold.

His latest product is a set of miniature bagpipes, simplified versions of the old Scottish instrument which anyone can learn to skirl in a half hour. And those wha hae wi' Wallace bled would turn over in their graves, because these bagpipes are made of plastic!

Magnus was keen enough to perceive that science is making gold in the laboratories – for him and whoever else is smart enough to recognize it.

Now look at Albert W. Becker. He was intrigued by a fabulous something called "Scotchlite" reflective sheeting, developed by the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. of St. Paul, Minn. This sheeting consists of millions of tiny glass beads coated onto a reflective backing of plastic or fabric. With the beads serving as lenses, the material directs a brilliant, glareless reflection back to the source the moment it is hit by a light.



Another metal with a future is zirconium. Recently zirconium was found to be highly effective against poison ivy.

Chlorophyll makes the grass green. It also makes the air fre and clean, so it's used in deodorizers. Any other suggestion

Becker studied Scotchlite and its uses. At night, it was warning motorists of people and obstacles on roads ahead; it was standing on 24-hour duty carrying advertising messages up and down the highways; it was carrying warning legends such as "danger, explosives" or "caution, school bus."

Scotchlite was big and widely used, Becker thought. Wasn't there a business idea in it for him? There was. He made small discs about three inches in diameter, attached a clip and began marketing them in stores and by mail order. The discs can be clipped to your clothes on a dark night, attached to a dog, child, blind man's cane—to anything which can and should be illuminated as protection against onrushing cars. Becker's Automotive Safety Device Co. in Hartford markets the disc for 39 cents.

What other things are around and how are people taking advantage of them? Well, take something called reinforced plastic and take the Beetle Boat Co. of Bedford, Mass.

Reinforced plastics are made by combining plastics' raw stuffs with various reinforced agents such as fibrous glass, cotton, hemp, rayon, sisal and paper. The result is something pretty darned miraculous, lighter than aluminum and yet, weight for weight, stronger than steel. They resist corrosion, rust, chemicals, solvents, weather, salt water, exhaust fumes and rot.

(Continued on page 44)





1. America's contribution to fishing is the "multiplying reel." Here the bait casting rod is shown at the point where the back-cast is checked.

2. Increasingly popular, spinning or free-line casting such a that shown here was imported to this country from England

How to select tackle to FIT YOUR FISHING

Here's some advice on rods and reels that should make fishing a little easier for you.

By ARTHUR H. CARHART

young and old, male and female, pitch flies, plugs, spoons, worms and dough-balls into the lakes and streams of the United States and Canada. It's a safe bet that over half of them aren't equipped with the most effective tackle outfits fitted to personal requirements and the fishing they do.

Like the three gents from Kansas . . .

They drove up to the kitchen door of our mountain place, piled out, and one asked, "Is it okay if we fish down yonder?" He waved toward Beaver Creek about two hundred yards down hill from our place.

"Help yourself," I assured him. "It's open water."

They were good sportsmen; they made sure they wouldn't be in trespass, by inquiring.

One of the visitors pulled out some filmy trout flies, and said, "The fellow in the store said trout are taking these. Are they all right?"

The flies were good, but I had noticed their five-foot bait-casting rods and multiplying reels, just the thing for bass but as unfitted for trout fishing with flies as a shotgun for collecting butterflies. I told them they could use their rods and reels for bait-fishing for trout,

but how off base their rigs were for fly-casting.

That incident capped everything in mixed-up tackle, but I've seen a lot of other cases that were almost as extreme. Anyone who tries to advise the superpurist, the fellow who is an expert or just thinks he is one, wastes his time. The angler who has reached this stage is a fanatic about balance in rod, line, lure and reel. But the average fisherman who wishes to select the outfit that will give him the best service in his fishing may get some help from a little across-the-campfire chat about rods, reels and tackle associated with them.

Bait-fishing with an old cane pole, linen line, jug-cork bobber and worm on the hook is so well known there is little need to go into any heavy discussion about tackle.

A second division, trolling, which is dragging line and lure back of a slow-moving boat, calls for a fairly stiff, medium-short rod, stout line, and a standard multiplying reel. We can go on from here to the three other divisions of fishing with their more exacting tackle requirements, for in these divisions good selection of equipment bears strongly on how much pleasure and success you have.

There probably are more cane-pole bait fishermen than any other angler group, but what we know as the bait casters certainly come second. This is a strictly American type of sport fishing. The other two divisions, fishing with artificial flies and what generally is known as "spinning," came to us from England. But the reel which is the foundation of bait casting got its start in Old Kentucky and the lines, lures and rods associated with it originated in the U.S.A.

A gent who lived in what is now Paris, Kentucky, by the name of George Snyder was an ardent bass fisherman, a watchmaker, a silversmith and president of the Bourbon Angling Club. George wasn't satisfied with the performance of what we call a "singleaction" reel-the kind where one turn of the handle produces one turn of the spool. The old single-action, which actually dates back to early Egyptian fishing, wouldn't turn fast enough to let line unroll directly from it as the lure was cast, so George did what most bass fishermen of the time did: he looped extra line over his left hand and let it pay out through rod guides as he pitched his lure. He must have had a lot of terrific snarls that fouled up his



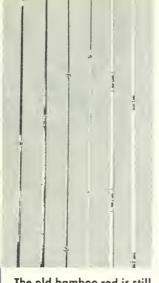
3. Fly casting utilizes the weight of the line for the cast. Note how the line loops ahead in the forward cast.



loosely-held line below the lower rod guide.

Somewhere between 1800 and 1810, George built himself a reel that had a free-spinning spool, geared so each turn of the handle would produce four turns of the spool. It was the first "multiplying reel" of record. With line paying directly from the easy-turning spool, George could shoot the frogs used for bait far beyond anybody else's.

As in any case, a good policy in selecting your casting reel is to pick one made by a well-established maker. The manufacturer who has been putting out



The old bamboo rod is still being used, but rods made of glass and tubular steel are becoming more and more popular. They have less tendency to break.



Three types of spinning reels. The line pays out freely from stationary spools avoiding the snarls and tangles caused by "over-runs."



Your selection of lures depends on the fish you're after and the water you're fishing. These are just a few of the lures and plugs available.

reels for years wouldn't have remained in business unless his product was pretty good.

Test a reel by merely giving the handles a gentle flip, to see how readily it will start spinning. The important thing is not to have too much inertia and friction to overcome right at the beginning of the cast rather than long-spinning of the spool.

The first rod of record specifically made for bait casting was put together by Fred Divine of Utica, New York in 1885. It was built for J. M. Clark of Chicago, was 61/2 feet long and made of lancewood. That was the beginning of casting rods, now made of bamboo cane, solid steel, tubular steel, solid plastic-impregnated glass fiber and hollow rods of this same modern material. Mix up all these materials of which rods are made, with a wide spread of lengths and degrees of flexibility and you have a good

chance of being bewildered when you face the rod rack in a sporting goods store.

The six-strip bamboo rod still is the favorite of many anglers who choose to accept the hazard of breaking their rod, unless they do a neat job of playing the catch when a really heavy fish gets on. For average rough-and-tumble fishing and for the beginner, steel or glass in a solid "rapier blade" or tubular is a better selection. These may not have quite as delicate action, may be an ounce heavier than bamboo, but they are plenty good.

Glass or steel, solid or tubular - you

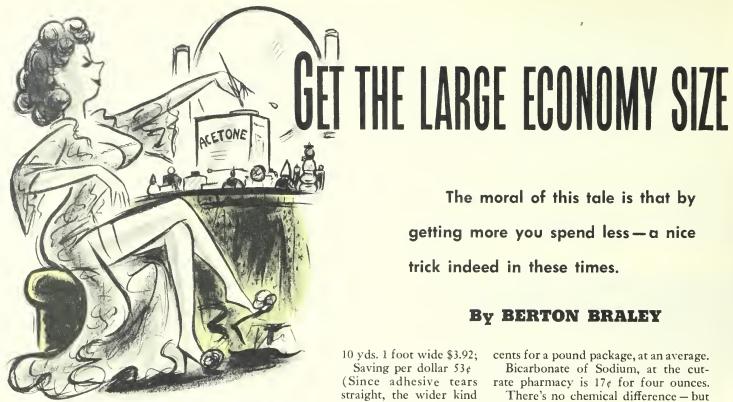
can get all sorts of arguments from rod owners on which is best. A lot of such preference rests on which type they have been using. It's more important to have the rod "feel right" as you hold it in your hand and flip it, than to go at your selection on a specifications basis. There are weights that can be solidly attached to the tip to give you the effect of an average lure, so when you whip the rod a little, you sense the way it will flex and its shooting power.

An all-around good length is 5½ feet. There are three general types of "action" or flexibility, light, medium and heavy—or pliant, medium flexible and stiff might be better designations. The medium action will be the most serviceable in the bulk of fishing you'll do.

Make two other checks. Look at the fittings - the guides, tip and handle. The difference between a cheaply-made rod and one in which the maker has taken some pride shows up in the quality of the fittings. For example, the guides on the better-made rod will be of hard, smooth metal alloy which will not cut even if your line has a little sandy grit on it. The other check is to fit on a reel with line on it, have someone hold the end of about ten feet of line beyond the tip, and bend the rod as it would arch when you're playing a good fish. The line, even when the rod is well curved, should not lie against the body of the rod between guides.

Above all, try the "feel" of the rod. If it seems to settle into your grip as though it were built for you – a feel of liveness, power and the right flexibility – that's a good bet for you. You want a rod that will have the life and power to pitch the lure that is reeled in to near the tip, to the spot you want to hit,

(Continued on page 41)



This nail polish remover isn't packaged as prettily nor is it perfumed, but it costs much, much less.

HE ADVERTISING COPYWRITERS are correct - it does save money to buy tooth paste or powder, pills, laxatives, soapflakes and almost everything that comes in boxes or bottles - in the Big, Giant or Mammoth containers.

How much of your shopping dollar does the "Large Economy Size" save you? In the drugstore, up to 57 cents of your dollar on some items, and a 25cent average on most of the things that go into your medicine chest.

In the grocery - chain or independent - as much as 30 cents of your shopping dollar on a number of things, and about a 20-cent average on the packaged foods and household items you purchase.

Let's "make a little list."

First, some drug store examples*: Aspirin – 12 tablets 12e; 200 tablets 87e; Saving per dollar 57¢

Tooth powder $-4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 39e; 10 oz. 79e; Saving per dollar 9¢

Antihistamine - 12 tablets 39¢; 36 tablets 98¢; Saving per dollar 16¢

Shaving Cream $-2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 33e; $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 49e; Saving per dollar 18¢

Laxative -2 oz. bottle 33e; 10 oz. bottle 1.21; Saving per dollar 27¢

Absorbent Cotton-1/2 oz. 12 e; 4 oz. 55 e; Saving per dollar 54¢

Face Lotion- $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 25e; 13.5 oz. 98e; Saving per dollar 20¢

Shampoo – $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40e; 10 oz. 79e; Saving per dollar 11¢

Adhesive tape – (5 yds. 1 inch wide) 35¢; (10 yds. 2 inches wide) 95¢; Saving per dollar 32¢

*Plus or minus fractional amount.

The moral of this tale is that by getting more you spend less—a nice trick indeed in these times.

By BERTON BRALEY

10 yds. 1 foot wide \$3.92;

Saving per dollar 53¢ (Since adhesive tears straight, the wider kind is convenient for use in any width you choose).

As to the grocery items, let's not make a

table, let's just say - because I've checked and know it's so - that the Giant Size of soap flakes saves you 12 cents on your shopping dollar; buying five pounds of dog food instead of one pound saves you 30 cents per dollar spent; purchasing a ten-pound sack of flour instead of a two-pound package saves you 20 cents per dollar; floor wax bought by the gallon instead of the pint saves you 30 cents on the dollar, a large can of tomato juice saves 15 cents per dollar on the cost of a small can, and getting salad oil by the gallon instead of by the pint saves at least 20 cents per dollar.

Next time you go shopping at the pharmacy or the grocery check up on my examples, and check a few of your own. You'll find my general percentages are pretty correct, and while 20 or 25 percent savings on individual items may not seem important, applied to your regular budget it's important money.

But this piece is chiefly about savings that ARE savings - how to buy a number of things for a quarter, a tenth and in some cases a fifteenth of what you now spend. Nor do I mean "I can get it for you wholesale," either.

You don't have to be a dealer, or have an "in" with a jobber to get these new low prices. All you need is a little knowledge of what certain things are made of, and what those constituents cost in quantity.

Let's start off with a common and universally-used household item.

Baking soda, at the grocery, costs 10

cents for a pound package, at an average.

Bicarbonate of Sodium, at the cutrate pharmacy is 17¢ for four ounces.

There's no chemical difference - but the price difference at the grocery saves you 85¢ on the dollar.

Next, we'll look at another product, widely used by women. It's in the luxury class, but a necessity if milady tints her nails, and she generally does.

I refer to nail-polish remover. What's it made of? Acetone.



If you do any home painting you'll save up to 60¢ on the dollar by buying paint in gallons.



The bigger they come the harder it is to pass up the value they represent.

Now let's take the lacquer-thinner you buy in a paint store.

What's it made of? Acetone.

The same stuff and it'll take off nail polish with the same celerity as what you buy in a pretty little bottle at the drug store for 15 cents an ounce.

Which would be \$2.40 a pint.

You can buy a pint of lacquer-thinner at the paint store for 30 cents.

Of course it isn't as artistic a bottle, and it isn't perfumed, but it costs 1/8 as much.

And if your wife HAS to have it perfumed, she can put a drop or two of her Crush Me Close or Date with

Eros in the thinner and thus have scent as well as sense in her polish remover.

And lacquer-thinner is a good spotremover, too. A genuine household need.

There's another acetone-impregnated product on which you can make the Large Economy Size pay off with a large percentage.

It's a brand of wood putty that almost every putterer uses.

In quarter-pound cans it retails for 35 cents.

In pound cans it retails for 85 cents.

Oh, but you don't use much of it and the pound can might dry up on you?

You use more than you think - and

the pound can won't dry up on you if you keep the cover on tight. And even if it should dry up through your carelessness, pour some lacquer thinner in the can, let it stand for 24 hours (cover tight, of course) and it'll be usable again.

For the amount that costs you a dollar at the 35¢ rate you pay 61¢ at the cheaper rate, Worthwhile?

While we're on the subject of acetone, here's a still fatter Large Economy Size proposition.

I use a lot of a quick-drying transparent cement that is sold everywhere — and wonderful stuff it is, too, though hard to get off your hands if you get it on them — and you will.

What makes it quick drying is the solvent – acetone.

For years I've been buying that cement in 13/4 ounce tubes at 30 cents each. One of those tubes would do quite a few small cementing jobs, but to glue a chair or wobbly table or put a large patch on something meant two or three tubes. I inquired around about getting the stuff by the pint or quart—so's to have plenty for any job and to save money.

And I learned of a retail store where they sold this cement for \$1.50 a quart.

A quart is 32 ounces.

In the tubes my quart of cement would cost me \$5.40 – 3.6 times what I pay in the Large Economy Size.

In this case it isn't only the same chemical material, it's the same cement.

(Continued on page 28)

ILLUSTRATED BY WHITNEY DARROW, JR.

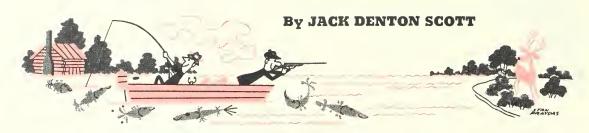


A gallon of ordinary white gasoline will fill your cigarette lighter for many moons.



The same thing under a different name can cost you a lot more or, conversely, less.

Legion Rod and Gun Club



IF YOU HAVE AN INTERESTING IDEA OR SUGGESTION OUR OUTDOORS EDITOR CAN USE ON THIS PAGE, HE'LL PAY OFF WITH SHELLS, CARTRIDGES, LINES OR LURES.

The American Legion Marksmanship Program is rapidly swinging into stride. More than 100 additional rifle and gun clubs have been formed in the past few months. With the total at well over 2,000, the Legion Marksmanship Program is becoming the most important of its kind in America. If any of you are interested in forming either Junior or Senior rifle teams or clubs, just drop a note to your American Legion Magatine and helpful bulletins and brochures will be sent by return mail.



Can a sick cat start an ingenious new industry? It sure can. Otto Luther of New Preston, Connecticut, permitted his threeyear-old daughter to select a kitten from a litter of nine. She picked the smallest one with a large running sore on its neck. The Luthers took the kitten home, had their vet remove a bot fly maggot from the neck of the tiny puss, and then Luther decided that the little character needed a warm and secluded place to sleep. Within twentyfour hours he had created something that has the entire dog and cat industry on its ears. Radiant heating for animals. The first of its kind, Otto Luther's Kozy Kat, radiant heated house for pets, has everything plastic-covered padded floor, double floor construction - and many other unique features. Luther is now swinging into motion on Kozy Pup, a radiant heated house for dogs. The thing is taking hold like crazy. And it all came about because of a sick kitten.

Ever been attacked by a woodchuck? Bitten by a squirrel? Chased by a skunk? No fooling! These three are supposed to be among the most timid of animals, but within the last six months reports have arrived telling where a man was attacked by a woodchuck and severely bitten. One hunter had a squirrel run boldly up his leg and bite him on the thigh. A motorist reported that a skunk had attacked his slowly moving car and levied great assault on his left

When things like this happen, you can almost be certain that the animal has ra-

front tire.

bies. This can be dangerous and may result in death to yourself, if you are bitten, or imminent danger to other people and domestic animals. If you are bitten, wash the wound immediately with a strong soap and water. Then quickly see a doctor or go to your nearest health department. If possible try to capture the animal that bit you alive. If you can't get the animal alive, take great care that the head isn't injured. An examination of the brain by a competent veterinarian will determine whether the animal in question had rabies or was merely a bold one. In any event, don't take chances with animals that are overly bold and aggressive. Take it for granted that they are mad and full of rabies and steer clear of them.



Two encouraging facts.

Pennsylvania hatched and released over 200,000 pheasants for its hunters in 1951. The state of Wyoming, although it has plenty of natural fish in its streams, planted through its fish hatcheries releasing system over 3½ million trout in 1951.



Don't waste or throw away that deer hide this season or next. Stretch the skin out, fleshy side up and rub in about two pounds of good strong salt. If the skin is wet it should be dried in a shady, well-ventilated place. If dried in the snn or before a fire, the skin will dry quickly in some spots, slowly in others. In the end it will become brittle and worthless. The American Museum of Natural History publishes a little booklet entitled, "Tan Your Own Hide." You can get this booklet for only 10¢ by writing Miss Pollack, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West and 79th Street, New York, N. Y.



If you can use a box of shells for your favorite rifle, pistol or shotgun, or a card of good fish hooks, then you'll want to participate in your Legion Rod and Gun Page. Ideas, suggestions, interesting items should be sent directly on to the American Legion Magazine, Rod and Gun Page, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y. If we use your ideas, we'll forward the shells or the hooks; if we don't find your ideas usable, we're afraid that we won't be able to acknowledge your letters. But we welcome your participation and your suggestions. Perhaps the following item will jolt a letter out of you.



How do you feel about the buck law? Some states decree that their hunters may shoot only bucks, never does. Recently, studies have been made in some states proving that states without buck laws (in other words states which permit the shooting of both sexes, male and female) are doing better with their deer populations.

Maine for example has never had a buck law. Over 35,000 deer have been bagged in that state in the past three years. And Maine is a state half the size of Missouri. Maine authorities say that in the years gone by a 200-pound deer was a freak - rarely ever was bagged. Last year over 800 deer were shot that went over 200 pounds and 50 went over the 300 pound mark. New Hampshire even tops Maine. This tiny state, one-sixth the size of Wisconsin, has permitted the killing of any sex of deer for over 300 years. Its deer herds seem to be in tiptop shape and the hunters return home with more venison than do their shooting brethren in neighboring Vermont. New Hampshire authorities have worked out comparative kill charts, and come up with these facts: The deer kill in New Hampshire has been 1.1 to the square mile, while Vermont's has been 0.6. What does this prove? One faction claims that the pointless concentration on killing bucks is destroying many states' deer herds, while another believes that killing of does, the mothers, does a great deal more harm. Maine and New Hampshire seem to have their own ideas. What do you think?



IF YOU HAVE PROBLEMS OR QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE OUTDOORS: hunting, fishing, 'dogs, etc., don't hesitate to send them on to THE OUTDOOR EDITOR, AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE. We will do our best to help. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

Veterans

Newsletter MARCH, 1952

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

VA WILL PAY REGULAR NSLI DIVIDEND:

Beginning in March, 1952, the VA will start payment of a regular annual dividend to holders of National Service Life Insurance policies... Two dividends have been paid, both special, to bring the refund down to the beginning of 1951... This regular dividend of \$200,000,000 is payable to policy holders whose policies were in force under premiumpaying conditions for three months or longer between the 1951 and 1952 anniversary dates of their policies... It is estimated that 5,000,000 vets holding nearly 6,000,000 policies are entitled to share in the melon-cutting, and holders will receive checks averaging about \$60, according to unofficial estimates.

Under Public Law 36, 82nd Congress, policy holders who wish to receive their dividend in cash must so notify VA... This is important... Policy holders who do not ask for cash payment will not receive a check... Instead, the dividend will be used by VA to pay premiums becoming due after the dividend is payable if the holder fails to pay the premiums... The payments will be speeded up by decentralization of check-issuing agencies... NSLI holders who are not in active military service and who apply for payment in cash will be paid by the VA District Offices to which these policy holders pay their premiums.

VA is mailing a special form to all eligible policy holders which they may use to request cash payment, if that is their desire . . . However, any type of written request for cash payment will be accepted — but in all cases, when writing, vets are cautioned to give their full name and address and their insurance numbers so that their accounts may be identified easily and quickly . . . Where an insured vet has no insurance in force, any 1952 dividend becoming payable on a lapsed or expired policy will be paid in cash, with or without an application.

If the policy is being carried under a waiver of premium (for persons in active military service since April 25, 1951) no dividend is payable, since the policy earned no dividends by reason of its waiver status... But, for those in military service who continued to pay their premiums, payment in cash will be made from the VA Central Office, Washington, D. C.... Service personnel should make their applications to the Central Offices — non-service vets write the VA District Office to which they pay their premiums.

Although Public Law 36 requires only that the policy holders who wish to receive their dividend in cash must notify VA, the NSLI Act of 1940, as amended, provides policy holders with two other options: (1) On permanent plan policies only (ordinary life, 20-pay life, 30-pay life and endowment policies) request may be made to place the 1952

dividend on deposit at interest, with the aggregate to be included in the calculation of cash value at time of lapse or termination... This plan is simply to build a reserve to insure against lapse...(2) Any policy holder may request VA in writing to apply his 1952 dividend as an advance payment on premiums falling due after the 1952 anniversary date of his policy.

Just to keep the record straight... The 1952 is the first annual dividend... Two former distributions of surplus were special dividends... The first special dividend (1948) covered an 8-year span... It amounted to \$2,800,000,000 and was payable to nearly 16,000,000 vets who held some 20,000,000 polcies... The second special dividend (1951) covered a 3-year span... It has not been completed, but when all payments have been made the total will amount to \$685,000,000 paid to 6,000,000 vets who held some 7,200,000 policies.

VA DISTRICT OFFICES CONSOLIDATED:

Insurance and death claims activities formerly handled by six separate VA District Offices in the western area have been consolidated into two such offices located at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and Denver, Colorado... The offices at Seattle, Washington, and Chicago, Illinois, have been consolidated with the Fort Snelling District Office... Denver receives by transfer the similar activities from Oakland, California, and St. Louis, Missouri... Employees at Seattle, Oakland, Chicago and St. Louis will be given preference for employment in the consolidated offices... But in a consolidation of district Offices in the eastern area last year, at Philadelphia, it was found that only about 30 percent of the personnel were willing to move.

The consolidated offices at Fort Snelling will serve veterans of 12 States: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota... The Denver office will have 11 States in its jurisdiction: Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, California, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas... It is claimed that savings in administrative costs will be effected by the consolidation... It is further claimed that practically all of the business of the District Offices is carried on by mail, and for that reason the consolidated offices at Fort Snelling and Denver will continue to be as convenient to veterans as the corner mailbox.

NORTH DAKOTA SAYS IT IS A WAR:

North Dakota has officially declared that it is a war in Korea, no matter what the Federal Government calls the fighting there. . . . Attorney General Elmo Christenson

made the decision in ruling that veterans of more than 30 days' service since the beginning of the Korean campaign are eligible for loans under a State law enacted during WW2.... The Attorney General based his ruling on the fact that American Armed Forces are engaged in open warfare with the forces of North Korea and China.

HOUSE ACTS TO EASE PROOF OF PSYCHOSIS:

Sub-Committee of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee has unanimously approved a bill to make it easier for vets who develop an active psychosis after discharge to prove it was service-connected. . . . Measure would extend presumptive period for two years after discharge, instead of one year, as now administered. . . . Legion asked for 3-year presumptive period to service-connect the mental ailment.

CHANGE OF COURSES FOR GI BILL TRAINEES:

The million and a half GI Bill veteran-trainees are again reminded of rules and regulations they must follow in case they want to change their courses. . . . These rulings apply to veterans who started their training before the cut-off date, July 25, 1951, and have remained in training since. . . . Chief fact to be remembered is that vets taking post-cut-off-date training may change their courses only while they actually are in training or during a necessary temporary interruption—but then only for reasons satisfactory to VA. . . . VA authorities will not approve a course change for a veteran who merely has changed his mind about what he wants to study. . . . Satisfactory reasons for change are these:

(1) When a vet is not making satisfactory progress in his present course, and the failure is not due to misconduct, neglect or lack of application. . . . (2) When the course to which he wants to change is more in keeping with his aptitudes, previous experience or other pertinent facts. . . . (3) When the new course is a normal progression from his current course, and will help him reach his educational or vocational objective. . . . The answer to the question most often asked is: VA will not permit a change of course merely for the convenience of the veteran with respect to his job, commuting distance from the school or training establishment, or the place where he wants to live.

107,000 VALOR MEDALS WON IN KOREA:

U. S. soldiers, Army only, won 107,699 awards for heroism or outstanding service during the first 18 months of the Korean fighting. . . . As of January 15, the record stood at 40 Medals of Honor; 441 Distinguished Service Crosses; 6,400 Silver Stars; 28,000 Bronze Star Medals; 249 Soldier's Medals; 50 Distinguished Service Medals; 834 Legion of Merit; 480 Distinguished Flying Crosses; 4,226 Air Medals; 4,233 Commendation Ribbons, and 62,168 Purple Heart Medals for wounds received in action against the enemy or as a direct result of enemy action.

NO EDUCATIONAL "VACUUM" IN ARMY:

Proof that service in the Army does not inject an educational "vacuum" in the lives of young men is found in the latest report of the Troop Information and Education Division. . . . This shows that a total of 243,265 soldiers were enrolled or had been tested in some type of educational class during the third quarter of 1951. . . . This

figure includes the 154,456 soldiers who had completed an educational course during the first nine months of the year.

JUNIOR BASEBALLERS IN THE MAJOR LEAGUES:

Two hundred and seventy-one former American Legion Junior Baseball players appeared in major league games, or served in the Armed Forces on leave from a major league club, during the 1951 season. . . . The American League held its lead with a greater number of Legion alumni, boosting their total to 157. . . . National League had 114 former Legion sandlotters. . . . California continued as the biggest producer of Legion talent. . . . 58 former Junior Baseball players from the Golden State graced the rosters of the majors. . . . Cleveland Indians led the talent parade with a use of 26 Junior Baseball graduates. . . . Closely followed by the New York Yankees and the Detroit Tigers, each of which had a total of 24. . . . Pittsburgh was high in the National League with a total of 20.

FIRST ARMY RESERVE MEDALS AWARDED:

Two Generals and two Sergeants were the first to be awarded the Armed Forces Reserve Medal. . . . Presentation was made by Army Secretary Frank Pace, Jr., to Major General Julius Ochs Adler, commander of the 77th Division; Major General Jim Dan Hill, commander of the 32nd Division; M/Sergeant Lewis Kefauver, Takoma Park, Maryland, 340th AAA Battalion, and Sergeant George F. Tucker, Washington, D. C., ORC veteran just back from Korea. . . . The medal is awarded for "honorable and satisfactory service" to men who have served at least 10 years as members of a reserve component. . . . Medals are not yet ready for general distribution. . . . When a supply is available, they may be obtained upon application of the individual through his unit commander or the Adjutant General.

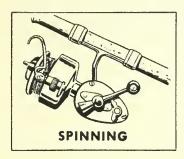
DIVIDEND TO BE PAID ON USGLI POLICIES:

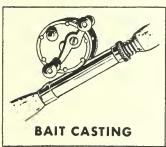
Payment to USGLI permanent type policy holders of a dividend amounting to \$16,000,000 will be made by VA in 1952. . . . As in the past, the dividend will be paid soon after the anniversary date of the policy, and will be automatic—no application is necessary; check will be sent as a matter of course. . . . More than 400,000 policy holders will share in the distribution. . . . All of whom have policies on the permanent plan. . . . Term policies will not share in the dividend payment.

VA SURVEY NEARING COMPLETION:

A complete management survey of the VA undertaken early in 1951 by Booz, Allen & Hamilton, a management engineering firm of Chicago, is nearing completion. . . . Nine lengthy reports covering every phase of VA activity are expected to be completed by mid-April. . . . Survey was undertaken for the purpose of determining whether changes in the organization and operational procedures are necessary to provide the best possible services at the lowest possible cost. . . . Legion rehabilitation experts were consulted during the progress of the survey, and on-the-ground investigations were conducted by this independent concern in the Central Office at Washington as well as in District and Regional Offices, Centers, Hospitals and Field Stations.

Which is your choice— spinning or bait casting?





SPINNING vs. BAIT CASTING: Thousands of American anglers have been won over by the European art of thread line *spinning*.

The spinning reel enables even a novice to cast farther, with never a backlash. And the adjustable friction clutch enables him to play larger fish with lighter tackle.

However, dyed-in-the-wool bait casters claim their sport requires more skill. And they offer to take on the spinning fans any time for an exhibit of prowess.

There's a lot to be said on both sides, but you're the expert. You pay your money and take your choice!





YOU'RE THE EXPERT in choosing whiskey, too! There's a big difference in whiskies in smoothness, mellowness and freedom from harshness. That's the reason we invite you to compare Calvert with any other whiskey — regardless of price or type.

MAKE THIS 60-SECOND TASTE TEST: Just ask a friend or barman to pour ¼ oz. of Calvert into a glass, and the same amount of any other whiskey into another—without telling you which is which. Taste each one for smoothness, flavor and freedom from bite, burn or sting. Then pick the one that really tastes better to you.

We feel sure that you'll choose Calvert Reserve, because its taste has been established by a "Consumer Jury" of thousands of folks like you.

However, if you still prefer another brand, then stick with it. Fair enough?

Calvert Challenges Comparison

with any whiskey... at any price!

Get The Large Economy Size

(Continued from page 23)

Now let's look at another volatile chemical.

Lighter-fluid.

It's made of a high distillate of petroleum.

At the tobacco counter you pay 25 cents for a four-ounce can.

Which would be \$7.00 a gallon.

You can beat that price — and how! For I can state without fear of serious contradiction, (because I've tested it) that ordinary white gasoline works just as well in a lighter as this \$7.00 a gallon fluid.

lt's a bit smokier, but not enough to taint your cigarette, or cigar.

And it costs not more than 30 cents a gallon.

1/23 as much as the fancier fluid.

in yearly expenditure. However, I was curious about Large Economy amounts of flints.

I found a man who sold them for a dollar an ounce.

An ounce didn't look like much – but it meant 240 flints.

A little arithmetic will show you that at 15 cents for six, an ounce would cost \$6.00.

You don't get the neat little cardboard container that goes with the six packaged flints—but you can keep filling the container up with your dollar-an-ounce supply after you've used the six-for-15¢ supply.

Switching to house paint -

If you do most of your own homepainting, as I do, you'll learn to save

AUCTION

"For Gawdsake . . . ain't anybody going to outbid my wife?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

True, it doesn't come in a tidy little tin with a neat spout on it, and you wouldn't want to keep a gallon can on your desk or table. But you can put four ounces in a bottle (cost at most a dime) and it'll be just about as handy. The rest of the gallon you can use for refills or cleaning. Of course you'll do your cleaning outdoors, and keep the gallon of gas outside your house or apartment, for safety, though it's legal to keep a gallon (no more) in the house.

Consider another essential for most lighters – the flints. Usual price 15 cents for six.

Being a pipe smoker I wear out a lot of flints, though it doesn't mean much

up to 60 cents on the dollar by buying paint in gallons instead of pints. But you've probably found that out.

You may not have found out, however, that for removing the paint you spill (while it's still wet), and for cleaning your brushes after painting, and for keeping them soft and clean until the next time you need them—for these purposes you may not have found out that kerosene is just as good as turpentine (it is) and it costs you 17 cents a gallon, as against 40 cents a quart for turps.

Matter of fact, kerosene is better than turpentine for a paint-brush bath, because it doesn't evaporate so rapidly.

Painters shake their heads at me for

this statement and allege that a brush kept in kerosene will affect the subsequent paint job unfavorably. I've not found it so and I do a lot of painting. But of course I shake out the brush before I dip it in paint again.

Since there's a close relation between house painting and housing here's a small building economy I can suggest. If your lumber dealer stuns you with the price of a storm window — and the price will stun you — I know where you can get the materials for an efficient storm window — install-it-yourself-any-fool-can-do-it — for \$1.00. It's plastic, tough and weather resistant, but easy to handle. It'll let in the light and keep out the cold and the money saving is something grand.

Now here are some other economies that I have found practical, though they have nothing to do with Large Economy Sizes. They involve substitutions and imitations.

Plastic leather for genuine leather, as an example.

I don't care what your upholsterer may tell you about the virtues of real leather, the best grade of plastic leather looks as good, wears longer, doesn't chip, crumble or crack, as leather does, is harder to stain and easier to clean, and costs about a quarter as much.

In my library are four or five sets of leather-bound (originally) books, and a couple of sets bound in imitation leather. The genuine leather books have no leather left, it's all crumbled away. The imitation leather sets are as intact and new-looking as when I got them fifteen years ago.

Composition soles for leather soles are another example. It's my experience that the composition stuff protects your feet from winter-chilled and summerbaked pavement better than leather, and lasts twice as long. There isn't much price differential—the economy is in the durability.

If I weren't too lazy to do extensive research I could probably give a score of other examples of tremendous savings through quantity buying of various staples and luxuries, but the items I've mentioned give you an idea.

I could also have gone into the savings you can effect by buying a whole hog or a side of beef and putting it away in a freezing locker, but most people haven't got such a locker and aren't conveniently located near one that's for rent,

So, all I'm doing is suggesting, from my own experience, that there are a lot of things that are just as good as other things that cost more.

You take it from there. THE END

UMT BILL DEPENDS UPON PUBLIC SUPPORT IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS

By DONALD R. WILSON

National Commander, The American Legion

Within a few weeks (probably not later than the middle week in March) Congress will decide what action it will take on a carefully prepared bill to create Universal Military Training (UMT).

There is considerable danger that in response to pressure from small groups—action on this important legislation may be put off without ever coming to a yes or no vote, as it always has

been put off in the past.

The bill would provide six months of basic military training, much of it in technical specialties, to nearly every young man at the age of 18, or on completion of high school. Exceptions would include those not mentally or physically qualified.

After six months training, trainees would go into any of various active reserve elements, and remain on active reserve status for 7½ years.

The UMT training program would be separate from the standing armed forces, and it would be under the supervision of a civilian controlled commission.

A Stable Alert

The practical effect of the bill would be to establish, eventually, a constant trained reserve of 5% million men of military age, whom we could maintain ready for quick military call at a cost far less than that of keeping huge standing forces on hand at all times. It would, in fact, provide us with a measure of quick security which we may not be able to afford under the present scheme. It would also bring fairness and stability back to our preparedness program, displacing in large measure the disruptive effects of the present draft and the calling up of War II veterans who are now established in the economy, in society, in homefront obligations, and family responsibilities - who have already fought one war and are rapidly approaching over-age.

The danger that UMT may be pigeonholed in Congress again lies in the effect of a host of objections to UMT that have spread doubts about it in enough quarters to make many of our representatives prefer not to go on record

for or against the bill.

The bill itself is the result of the careful study of the National Security Training Commission, to which Congress and the President gave the job, last year, of drawing up a wise and workable UMT program. Commission members include James W. Wadsworth, ex-chairman of the House Military

Affairs Committee; William L. Clayton, former assistant Secretary of State; Karl T. Compton, ex-president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of the President's 1948 UMT committee; Admiral Thomas C. Kincaid, War II Commander of the U. S. Seventh Fleet, and General Raymond S. McLain, Controller General of the Army.

While this commission drew up a thoughtful bill, The American Legion has introduced another, embodying nearly all of the Commission's provisions but adding even stronger guarantees that UMT would be under civilian control.

However, straws in the wind suggest that the combined recommendations of the NST Commission and the Legion

DO STRONG DEMOCRACIES DISCOURAGE AGGRESSION?

"One determinant in Hitler's decision to attack Poland [start of WW2] had been the Foreign Minister's rigid insistence upon the unwillingness of the Western Powers to strike back..." — Paul Seabury, Political Science Quarterly, December, 1951, p 545.

may be by-passed again. Some political opportunists are making much of the fact that President Truman failed to mention UMT in his State of the Union message to Congress on January 9. Congress, they say, can take the President's oversight as a hint that UMT is so hot that every legislator had better look out for himself, rather than the national security. The fact is that on eight separate occasions the President has spoken up for UMT - most recently in his message to the last National Convention of The American Legion. Nevertheless, while a considerable number of Senators and Representatives have gone clearly on record for UMT, many others fear to express themselves.

Why do some still look upon UMT as a subject so hot politically that action in the next few weeks may put it in mothballs again, unless Congress gets positive assurance from the public that the issue had better be faced, and faced now?

Congress has no fear of the majority of Americans who want UMT. (Gallup Polls, for instance, have shown a clear majority in favor of UMT for six consecutive years during which UMT has been repeatedly shelved.)

Nor does Congress fear criticism in the press. One by one, as history has made true the predictions of UMT's earliest sponsors, the country's important newspapers have swing to support of UMT. Early in January the conservative New York Times espoused UMT in a lengthy editorial, in which it broke down, point by point, broad assertions against UMT that had been adopted in a resolution of the Association of American Colleges.

Unjustified Fears

It is not likely that more than a few Congressmen would be intimidated by the oceans of mail against UMT which they get from organized pacifists. Your representatives know how small a fraction of the population all this mail represents and they know that the pacifist objections make no sense when the choice is UMT or huge standing forces.

What makes UMT a political hotfoot is the large minority of perhaps 10 to 25 percent of the adult population (far too important to antagonize in a nation where a swing of two or three percent will decide an election) who know too little about UMT to judge it—and who echo the alarms of the small, organized anti-UMT groups more out of caution than knowledge.

An example of the sincere opposition is the so-called mothers' lobby. It is not really a lobby, but a considerable number of mothers of young men whose well-meaning protests are caused by a mistaken belief that UMT is a program to send their sons to war—or put them in the armed forces at the very least. Actually the present mobilization program does exactly that, and UMT could substantially reduce it.

UMT proposes to train every mother's son for six months *without* putting him in the armed forces, and then send him home as a member of the reserves.

It would not increase the *liability* to military service of any mother's son, since with few exceptions *every* mentally and physically qualified young man would be required to take UMT training.

It would reduce the number of young men who would have to be in the standing armed forces at any one time by creating a huge reserve corps that would meet many of the contingencies for which we are now drafting men; contingencies that will require even larger standing forces if we don't get UMT. (Continued on next page)

If war comes unavoidably, UMT will give every mother's son a better chance of survival in battle, because he will have been trained in a calm, orderly fashion in peacetime, instead of in the urgent haste of war.

If war comes unavoidably, it will cushion him against the mental and nervous shock that has wrecked the lives of thousands of young Americans who cracked up when thrown cold into our previous wars.

Finally, if nearly every mother's son in America is a trained reservist - as he would be under UMT-foreign aggressors will be far less anxious to start the major war that would spare no mother's son.

The mothers who know what UMT means to them and their sons are among the most active supporters of UMT in this country. The women of the veterans organizations' auxiliaries who have studied UMT themselves instead of taking the accusations of organized opposition at face value - are perhaps more enthusiastic about UMT than any other group of people in America.

End Educational Turmoil

Still another example of sincere but misinformed people, whose doubts make Congress hesitate, are those teachers chiefly on the college level - who accept without study the charge that UMT will disrupt college education. For themselves these teachers feel inwardly that there will be fewer college students if UMT goes through, and thus fewer teachers' jobs. For the nation, they fear that if we have fewer college students we will have too few of the collegetrained technicians and leaders that the country will need in the future. Here again, UMT is the answer to their fears.

Under our present system of calling up a huge standing armed force in a haphazard way, young men are being snatched out of schools and colleges at all age levels and kept in service for long periods of time. Many high school graduates are fearful of starting college - or any serious career - because they don't know when they will be drafted. The colleges have come in for widespread criticism because they have gained draft-exemption for better students while other youth of the same age are being called to arms. Meanwhile, an unwholesome aspect of fear has made itself apparent in the current crop of college freshmen as each struggles to be the one who is not drafted out of college. No matter how hard they study, the colleges will continue to lose the same number of students to the draft.

..... WOULD UMT INJURE YOUTH?

"... If they have been given proper training at home . . . they will be able to take care of themselves. (If not) it is time they got away from their homes and learn to stand on their own two feet. . . ." - Senatore Wayne Morse, U. S. Senate, January 16, 1952.

DO WE NEED UMT?

"... If the opponents of UMT knew the facts [about the global military situation that cannot be disclosed for security reasons] a great deal of opposition would vanish into thin air. . ." - Senator Wayne Morse, member Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate, January 16, 1952.

The bigger the standing armed force we will need, the more acute and permanent will the present educational disruption become.

UMT offers the only chance to keep. a military alert with the least disruption of education. At age 18, or on completion of high school, each young man will get six months of basic training and will then be available to start college as a freshman with far less fear of interruption. Undoubtedly, UMT experience will also attract to the standing forces those young men who find that they have a natural liking for military service-and thus relieve from involuntary draft many of those with other plans.

Basic military training today includes considerable technical training, highly condensed. Under UMT the college freshman at nineteen will be more mature, far more disciplined in his study habits, more advanced in technical training, and he will already have had experience in doing a serious job away from home. Furthermore UMT provides that trainees be given competent aptitude and interest tests. Those who graduate from UMT to college will be far clearer in their interests and abilities than is the average college freshman of today.

Moral Safeguards

The GI's of War II were the best generation of American college students in history. UMT will not mature its trainees as much as the GI's were matured, but it will make a step in the same direction. Those college leaders who have made a genuine study of UMT (their number is surprisingly small) clearly see that it would be a cure instead of a cause of the educational turmoil of our long-range national military alert. One of the authors of the present UMT bill is, in fact, Karl T. Compton, former president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Still another spectre that some see in UMT is that six months "in the army" will "corrupt the morals" of 18-yearolds.

Even though there is little reason to believe this could happen, extensive safeguards have been written into the UMT bill to make it a constructive, wellguided training program. While the armed forces will define and administer the training, UMT will be under control and inspection of a civilian commission. Trainees will not be "in the army" and their training will be in separate institutions under special staffs. Trainees will associate with a cross-section of their own generation as in public school. They will undertake a busy program under extensive supervision and discipline.

The bulk of today's younger generation of adults was in the armed forces for from one to six years in War II, and nobody has come forth with a shred of evidence that those who were decently raised to age 18 at home are now any the worse, morally, for their long period of military service. Colleges and business houses, on the contrary, found the War II GI's to be responsible beyond their years.

Said the New York Times: "Given proper leadership the UMT program can materially help to build a sense of national unity, of loyalty, of devotion to duty and of appreciation of moral values. If young men at the age of 18 cannot be trusted for six months away from home under the most carefully controlled conditions, then our homes, our churches and our schools have failed in their own duty during the previous eighteen years...."

Cheapest Preparedness

Yet another false charge against UMT has misled a sizable minority into opposition to it. That is that UMT would be so expensive it would bankrupt us. Today we face years - some say as many as twenty - of military alert, when the security of the nation and the world will depend on our actual strength and on our appearance of strength.

What is most apt to bankrupt us is continued maintenance, in the present fantastically expensive way, of huge standing forces. If for no other reason, we need UMT at the earliest possible moment because it is the only plan in sight that we can afford.

In high gear, UMT training would cost 4 billions the first year and about 2 billions a year thereafter. "Staggering," say UMT's organized opponents.

What is more staggering is the cost of not having UMT. Of our present 60 billion dollar defense budget, about 121/4 billions goes to maintain 31/2 million men under arms. Those 31/2 million men are for all practical purposes our full military strength, trained and in training.

It costs about \$3,500 a year to maintain a man under arms. It costs only \$434 a year to maintain an active reservist and keep him from getting rusty.

UMT would send its six-months trainees into active reserve units for 71/2 years at the rate of about 800,000 men a year. (The Defense Department could start more slowly in the transition period of the first two years). Eventually UMT would establish a self-re-

DO THE PEOPLE WANT UMT?

.. In my judgment, the majority of the people of the United States wholeheartedly favor . . . universal military training. . ." - Senator Richard B. Russell, U. S. Senate, January 16, 1952.

CAN WE AFFORD UMT?

"We must make our defense within our economic system." – Senator Homer Ferguson, in support of UMT, U. S. Senate, January 16, 1952. "It costs about \$450 a year to support a civilian reservist; \$4,000 to keep a man in the standing army." – New York World Telegram and Sun, January 12, 1952.

plenishing, trained, active reserve of 5.8 million men under the age of 26. These 5.8 million active UMT reservists could be maintained for slightly more than one eighth the price of keeping as many men under arms.

To keep 5.8 million men under arms for 20 years would cost us, at present prices, 400 billion dollars for the single item of maintaining the men!

The total cost of maintaining the same number of active UMT reservists, including the cost of the training program, would be 90½ billions in 20 years.

If our choice were one or the other, UMT would save us \$309,660,000,000 in 20 years of full-capacity operation! It would serve increasingly well at even less the cost (29 billions less) during the first eight years before its reserve elements would reach capacity.

More for Less

Nobody knows that we must go as high as 5.8 million in the standing forces. Nobody knows that 20 years is the period of mammoth alert that we face. And nobody pretends that UMT will be a complete substitute for the standing forces we have now and will need in the future.

Nevertheless, a huge, ready reserve will permit us great reduction in the standing forces. As the New York Times said, UMT will: "... be a substitute for a permanent standing army of gigantic dimensions and long terms of service."

And for every million men that UMT can displace from the need for standing forces, the saving in maintaining trained manpower would be in the neighborhood of \$3,066,000,000 a year! At the same time UMT would provide training for every military eligible, while at much higher cost Selective Service would only train those actually called to arms.

The economic facts are that UMT will buy far more security for far less cost.

But still the objections come. UMT would be "un-American" according to some. Thus an article by NYU professor Alonzo F. Myers that was reprinted in the Congressional Record on January 14 protested that UMT would be a "corruption . . . of American traditions." Professor Myers, who is in charge of teacher training at NYU, should profit by consultation with the history professors. America was fathered by a compulsorily trained civilian militia. It is in the clearest American tradition that when the enemy is no farther away than the woods (as he is

again today in terms of time) every man should know how to shoot straight before the stockade is stormed.

Every one of the thirteen original colonies had compulsory military training, and the charge that UMT is un-American is not the truth.

Still another vague fear that is often expressed as a positive fact by many, including Professor Myers, is that UMT would "militarize" America and drill our youth in a "military habit of thought" that would "wreck our liberties and uproot democracy."

If these dangers exist in America, they are most dangerous in the large standing armed force that is our only alternative to UMT.

It is true that every democracy that has grown to rely on a large professional army has lost its democracy.

In ancient Athens and in modern Switzerland, and in all democracies that were hard-pressed to protect themselves, the arm and the sword of freedom have always been trained civilians. Athens crumbled when it switched to professional soldiery. Thus the more we call up standing forces, and the less we rely on UMT, the greater the claimed threat to our liberties. UMT trainees can return to free society and build themselves a stake in it after six months, and they can go to college and learn as much about democracy as the colleges are willing to teach them. But the standing forces will be subject to 100% "military thinking" for years, and to a growing dependence on a military existence.

Safeguarding Liberties

Here it is worth pointing out that our forces of War I and War II never developed the so-called "military mind" though they were in service for far more than six months. Indeed, in few countries has a military dictatorship begun at the bottom. In general, military dictatorships grow out of political dictatorships. Their power springs from elite corps of regulars, created by political dictators, in nations without any armed or trained citizenry. Any man who honestly fears a trend toward military dictatorship in America today should welcome a civilian-controlled UMT with open arms.

One thing is plain. Whatever objections are raised to UMT apply with even more force to the only alternative we face today – bigger and bigger permanent forces.

We are beginning to approach a breaking point where the burden of standing forces can bring far worse disaster than anything that is predicted for UMT. The New York Herald-Tribune, another convert to UMT, urged on January 11 that: "UMT must be adopted not because we like it, but because we need it." The editors added that: "... the price of not having UMT... may be measured not in dollars, but in disaster."

Not only is UMT a better answer than our only other choice, but it will clearly buy us guarantees against disaster that no standing forces can pro-

WOULD UMT INJURE EDUCATION?

"... it is highly probable that the educational process can be enhanced, rather than harmed, by six months of universal service." - New York Times, January 12, 1952.

vide. Chief of these are the ability to meet an attack with utmost speed, and to have adequate Civil Defense manpower in the event of unavoidable war. Few leaders today have any illusions about our Civil Defense shell. Seven years of warning have produced no competent corps of men to rise to the disasters to American cities that bombing or parachute invasion could bring overnight. Civil Defense is made up of far more chiefs than Indians. It is doubtful that many of today's untrained younger men have any idea how to organize against a home-front emergency, or how to respond to any sort of alert. UMT would give them the discipline, the sense of organization and many of the technical skills without which Civil Defense could collapse in ten minutes in any stricken area.

Action Now

Nobody needs a diagram to know that if all-out mobilization is needed in a hurry, as it will certainly be if a major war should come again, our dependence on oceans and foreign allies cannot again be relied on to give us time. Our nation may live or die, if War III comes, according to its foresightedness in having a ready reserve of trained manpower.

How can citizens give Congress the required courage to exercise the proper foresightedness in the few weeks left before UMT may be by-passed again?

Every Legionnaire can play two constructive parts. First, he can inform his representatives in Washington that his support of UMT is strong and positive, and that he would not be indifferent to another failure to face this important question. The majority who want UMT must show they are as insistent that the issue be faced as a small minority is to have the question shelved again.

Second, because much of the opposition to UMT is sincere but misinformed, the minority who oppose UMT can be greatly reduced and the majority who favor it can be greatly increased by more public education. Each Legionnaire can use every means at his disposal to give more people a clearer understanding of what UMT is, and what our choice is.

Champ Membership Getter

Commander Bill Williamson, Scotland Post No. 50, Laurinburg, North Carolina, has won laurels for membershipgetting – he signed up 327 of the Post's 332 members. In so doing he made a top record early in the year by bringing in more than the Post's quota of 165.

Legion Membership Has Big Lead Over 1951; Special Prize Offered for Birthday Effort

With 46 of the Departments of The American Legion well ahead of their 1951 enrollment on January 31, the 1952 membership continues its victory march toward the three million mark. On January 31st the enrolled membership for 1952 was 1,951,200 — a gain of 87,842 over the same date in 1951.

The increase has been noted week by week-fluctuating somewhat because of holidays or weather conditions — but has maintained an average increase of well over 100,000.

Three Departments, North Dakota, Mexico and the Philippine Islands, have exceeded the quota set for them by the National Organization, and are well on the way to new records. The Department of North Dakota, with Department Commander Truman C. Wold and Department Adjutant Jack Williams as the sparkplugs, was the first continental Department to reach its quota with a percentage of 100.78 on January 30 that means just 19,927 members signed up. This accomplishment entitles North Dakota to award of the General Henri Gouraud Trophy - the fifth successive year old-timer Jack Williams has carried away this coveted trophy.

Housing Preference Deadline

National Adjutant Henry H. Dudley has sent out a warning that March 30 is the deadline for membership cards which will determine choice of housing at the National Convention. This change made by the National Executive Committee, he.points out, from March 15 to March 30 was effected in order to permit Posts and Departments to receive proper credit for all memberships that are received during the annual Legion Birthday drives in mid-March. All cards mailed and postmarked on or before March 30 will be counted and credited to the Departments for housing preference.

This is important, National Adjutant Dudley thinks, for the reason that it has become the custom of Legion Posts throughout the country to step up membership activities during the Legion birthday observances, March 15-17. This year will prove no exception; with the enrollment running around 100,000 ahead of last year membership workers in Posts and Departments are going allout not only to maintain the lead but to increase it. Membership workers are determined to regain the numerical loss of last year, and to return the Legion to 3,000,000.

To stimulate the Post signers-uppers and also to stimulate the birthday observances, a special birthday award is offered to Posts – a 4-color picture of Independence Hall, 18x15 inches, done by Walter Haskell Hinton. The picture of this great symbol of our American freedoms will add greatly to the patriotic atmosphere of any Post home.

The Independence Hall picture, says C. M. Wilson, Director of Membership and Post Activities, will go to all Posts

which are ahead of their 1951 enrollment on March 15-17; hold some kind of a birthday observance, and also transmit additional membership cards to their Department Headquarters. Posts certify birthday activities to the Department Headquarters, which in turn will advise the Membership and Post Activities Committee of the number of pictures needed for presentation to qualifying Posts.

MONTANA BONUS FORMS TO BE READY ABOUT APRIL 1

.....

Latest news from the Montana bonus front says that technicality in the matter of bonds remains to be settled by courts; application forms will be ready about the first of April, and that payments will start if and when the bonds are disposed of. Deadline for filing applications under the present law is December 31, 1952, but it is believed the time will be extended because of the long delay in getting the program under way.

Bonus is for WW2 veterans only. Rates, \$10 per month for home service; \$15 per month for overseas service between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945. No limitation on post-war residence. No maximum payment fixed, could go as high as \$675. Out of State veterans get their application forms by writing Adjusted Compensation Division, Armory Building, Helena, Montana.

CHILD WELFARE EXECUTIVE GROUP TO MEET APRIL 17

The National Child Welfare Commission's executive section will meet at National Headquarters in Indianapolis on April 17-19, Dr. A. H. Wittman, Philadelphia, National Chairman, has announced. The April meeting will review progress made to date in carrying out the 15-point anti-narcotics program adopted by the 33rd National Convention at Miami last October, as well as other aspects of the national child welfare program.

Recommendations and reports made by the five Area Child Welfare Conferences will also be referred to the April meeting. Conferences are to be held in Little Rock, Arkansas, March 6-8, and in Portland, Maine, March 14-15. Previous conferences were held in Charleston, West Virginia; Des Moines, Iowa,

and Las Vegas, Nevada.

Post Comes to the Rescue

When George Ing, American of Chinese ancestry, came back from WW1 he established a laundry in Brooklyn, New York, and became very active in the affairs of J. W. Person Post No. 14, now serving as a member of the Post Executive Committee and Club House Committee. Recently, when his landlord decided to take over the rooms used for his laundry, Legionnaire Ing was evicted and could not find another convenient location. But J. W. Person Post had the answer - members turned out, moved Ing and his equipment into the Legion building and set him up in business again. This, says Past Commander Edward E. Fuchs, is a practical example of our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

New York City Named for National Convention In 1952; Big Meet to be Staged August 24-28



W. Walter Neeley Convention Director

tional Convention
of The American
Legion will be
held in New York
City, August 2428. The place and
dates were announced by National Commander Donald R. Wilson during the
course of his address to the Womens' Patriotic
Conference at

The 34th Na-

Washington on January 25.

This will be the third time the big Legion conclave has convened in New York — the first in 1937, when the Legion struck an all-time high in convention attendance, and again in 1947. Plans are already under way for the meeting next August, and arrangements are being made to care for the largest attendance since the close of WW2.

Organization of the Convention Corporation for local handling of the 1952 convention has not been completed. The Corporation will be headed by James V. Demarest, Department Commander of New York, as President.

National Commander Wilson has announced the appointment of W. Walter Neeley, Clarksburg, West Virginia, as National Convention Director who will act for the national organization of the Legion. Director Neeley has been acting as aide to Commander Wilson since his election at Miami last October, and thus has a wide acquaintance throughout the entire organization.

Born at Big Lake, Arkansas, the new Director is a graduate of the high school at McGeehee, in that State, and the University of Arkansas, class of 1935. A company commander in the Southwest Pacific in WW2, he located at Clarksburg after the end of WW2 where he established himself in business and became an active member of Roy E. Parrish Post No. 13.

Hoover Commission Member Warns Senate Against Widespread Misrepresentation of Hoover Report

"Willful or Careless" Propaganda Misleads Civic Groups And Public, Says McClellan; Distortions Endanger Public Interest; Promises That "Cannot Be Substantiated by Facts" Held at Fault

Attempts to force into law the many recommendations of the Hoover Commission without proper study by Congress received a set-back on January 21. On that date a U. S. Senator who was also a member of the Hoover Commission warned the Senate against being misled by sweeping claims about the merits of the Hoover proposals.

The former Hoover Commission member is Senator John L. McClellan, senior Senator from Arkansas and chairman of the Senate's own Committee to advise it on the Hoover recommendations.

Senator McClellan warned his colleagues against erroneous impressions in favor of the Hoover report that have been "either willfully or carelessly created by the circulation of information by some representatives of groups who profess to speak for the Hoover Commission, as well as by some newspapers, columnists and commentators..."

These unofficial spokesmen either "ignore the facts or completely misrepresent them," said Senator McClellan, "in order to influence or inspire well-intentioned organizations and citizens to bring pressure on Congress to act on the Hoover Commission bills hastily and without proper consideration..."

Good Citizens Deceived

The Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, an unofficial body headed by Dr. Robert L. Johnson of Temple University in Philadelphia, has widely promoted the activities described by Senator McClellan.

Well-intentioned organizations which have been "influenced or inspired" by the Citizens Committee include such reputable followers as the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce and, to lesser degree, as many as 27 other organizations of national stature.

Senator McClellan warned that attempts of these groups to reorganize the entire administration of the Federal Government on a wave of optimistic propaganda could be against the public interest, and could backfire dangerously—since they could serve no purpose except to interfere with thoughtful study of the recommendations.

Speaking from his own experience on the Hoover Commission and in Congress, Senator McClellan told the Senate that: "... Sharp differences of opinion existed even among the members of the Hoover Commission itself, and those differences have since developed strong opposition from many sources which must be fully explored and evaluated to avoid passing legislation which may not accomplish the purpose for which it was intended and may not be in the public interest."

Senator McClellan told the Senate:
"... the Congress must consider the point of view of those who are opposed to the proposals... Practically every step that has been taken in connection with... Hoover Commission recommendations (that are still up for consideration)... has met with opposition from some source." Congress, he warned, must not be pressured out of "considering the merits of views submitted in opposition."

He blamed the unsound attitude of reputable organizations on a too-trusting acceptance by them of stories about huge savings which the Hoover proposals could bring about. Speaking as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department, Senator McClellan criticized what he called "grossly exaggerated estimates as to savings which the . . . Hoover . . . reports would effectuate."

"Some of these estimates," he said, "have run as high as 5½ billion dollars. . . . if all the Hoover . . . recommendations were enacted into law."

"Any such estimates . . . are misleading," the Senator continued, "and cannot be substantiated by facts."

"It is unfortunate," he added, "that some members of the press still insist

WATCH YOUR INSURANCE

An important message about GI insurance . . . with particular reference to term insurance. You know. that's the kind most World War Two veterans took out while in the armed forces. It's term insurance because it runs only for a limited time . . . usually five years. That's its term. Now, to keep it going, you either have to renew it, or change it to one of the permanent plans . . . and you have to do that before it expires. Once you let a term policy run out without doing something about it . . . that's the end of it. You can't ever get it back again. Of course, keeping it or dropping it . . . that's entirely up to you. But don't let yourself get caught, just because you forgot all about it. Study your own insurance needs, then make your own decision.

And if you feel you'd like more insurance information, it's good to know this: You can get complete and accurate information at any VA office. See your American Legion Service Officer!

upon publishing such estimates as that and making claims that are wholly unjustified."

The widespread circulation of information designed to create an impression that a few simple laws could streamline the operation of government is "entirely erroneous," Senator McClellan said. "Those responsible are manifestly unfair to the Congress and the public."

The full text of Senator McClellan's remarks appears on page 308 of the Congressional Record for January 21, 1952

The Hoover Commission, he intimated, was an instrument created by Congress to assist it, and was not to take over the law-making duties of the national legislature.

"As a former member of the Hoover Commission," said Senator McClellan, "I know that it was the . . . intention that Congress should submit (the Hoover recommendations) to the closest analysis, to the most thorough deliberations. . . ."

Senator McClellan's warnings are long overdue.

Blocked Proper Study

From the moment the Hoover report was submitted outside pressure was brought to bear to insist that Congress adopt into law the entire report exactly as outlined by the Hoover Commission.

The effect of this organized pressure was to say: "Congress has the job of passing these laws, but it has no business studying them except with a view to accepting them as is."

That is the crux of Senator McClellan's criticism: that, and the obstacles to calm study imposed on Congress by the pressure groups. Senator McClellan was correct in his further criticism that pressure was brought to bear from permanent, reputable organizations because they, and the press their members read, were fed with rosy, wishful "public information" about the Hoover Report which "cannot be substantiated by facts."

This is an important fact for Legionnaires to remember in debating the dangers of the Hoover report in the area of veterans affairs with their fellow citizens. It means that allowances must be made for the sincerity of some of the opposition, which has accepted in good faith the misleading material which Senator McClellan described. There is even some evidence of pressure to prevent careful analysis of some of the Hoover recommendations from getting before the public.

Thus, an article by an independent writer, analyzing weaknesses of one of the Hoover recommendations, appeared in this magazine. The writer reported that shortly after his article appeared

(Continued on page 36)

MRS. JULIA WHEELOCK DEAD; PAST COMMANDER OF ITALY

Mrs. Julia Wheelock, World War 1 veteran and long active in the affairs of the Legion, died at the home of her sister, Miss Harriet Woodruff, at Newark, New Jersey, on January 28. Stricken in 1941, she had been an invalid for more than ten years.

Mrs. Wheelock became interested in the plight of disabled war veterans very soon after the end of the first World War, and in the early years was one of the strongest supporters of a hospital and compensation system to care for those in need. Working in the ranks of The American Legion, she was instrumental in organizing the Department of Italy, where she resided for some years, and served as Commander of that Department from 1927 to 1931. During that same period and until 1946 she represented the Legion of Italy as a member of the National Executive Committeea long tenure of 19 years.

Testifying to her enduring devotion to sick and disabled veterans, she left her considerable estate in trust to continue her work. The will, made several years ago, provides for a trust fund for her sister, Miss Woodruff, and a part to trustees "for investing and re-investing for the benefit of disabled war veterans, to be administered in conjunction with the activities of The American Legion as near as possible." The principal of the trust to Miss Woodruff passes to the disabled veterans fund on her death.

Trustees named in the will are Past National Commander Edward E. Spafford, who died some years ago; Past National Commander Hanford Mac-Nider, Mason City, Iowa; Charles Mills, Miami, Florida, and Norman L. Marks, New York City.

Funeral services were held on Monday, January 28, at Newark, New Jersey, and interment was made in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, near that city.

NEW BOOKLET TELLS ALL ABOUT JUNIOR BASEBALL

Getting ready for the greatest sandlot season in the 26 years of its sponsorship of Junior Baseball, The American Legion and its local Posts are using the winter months to organize new teams and enlarge the general program.

A new 1952 American Legion Junior Baseball Guide has been issued from National Headquarters and is being distributed to Departments and Posts. This year the title is "Play American Legion Junior Baseball." In snappy new format, it is one of the most attractive publications yet issued to promote this program.

The new booklet has 42 pages and 50 illustrations. Nine pages are devoted to Junior Baseball rules, and it is jampacked with information about Junior Baseball and how to run a team and tourney. The Guide is sparked by a foreword by National Commander Donald R. Wilson.

AN OPEN LETTER

February 10, 1952

To all Legionnaires and members of their families:

My dear friends:

I take this opportunity to personally urge each one of you to participate in The American Legion's Puzzle Contest appearing in the current issue of The American Legion Magazine. Non-Legionnaires are eligible as well, and I respectfully suggest that you interest them as well in the Contest by making a copy of the magazine available to them. Extra copies of the magazine (15 cents each) and the Puzzle may be secured by contacting James F. Barton, American Legion Headquarters, Publications Division, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Although I am ineligible, as are all National officers and employees of The American Legion, to win any of the prizes totaling \$30,000, I have tried the contest. It is fun. You have a chance to win one of the awards, including the top prize of \$10,000. In addition, YOU can join with me in sending along your entry fee, the proceeds from which will be used to enrich the funds for our welfare and service programs. YOU may submit as many as 27 different solutions to the Puzzle on the basis of three versions for \$1.00 - or a total of 27 for \$9.00.

I have returned my entry fee with a blank Puzzle. Won't you please join me, but please work out your Puzzles, using care and deliberation? Besides having fun, you can help us help a veteran; and YOU may win one of those fine prizes.

With all good wishes.

Yours for the Legion,
DONALD R. WILSON
National Commander

Legion Medal for Carlsen

The Robert L. Hague Merchant Marine Industries Post, Port of New York, has awarded a Legion Hero Medal to Captain Henrik Kurt Carlsen for his bravery and seamanship in staying with his ship, the Flying Enterprise. Citations were also awarded to the masters and crews of the rescue ships. Though the Flying Enterprise finally lost, Captain Carlsen's heroic one-man fight to save his ship attracted world attention and brought him many honors from several countries.

PAUL LACKEY NAMED AIDE TO NATIONAL COMMANDER

Paul Lackey, Indianapolis, who served as aide to National Commander George N. Craig, has been named as the new aide to National Commander Donald R. Wilson, and will accompany the Commander in his travels over the country. Lackey succeeds W. Walter Neeley, Clarksburg, West Virginia, who has been promoted to National Convention Director, and whose time will be given to preparing for the 34th National Convention in New York City, August 24-28.

HOUSE COMMITTEE TURNS DOWN VET PENSION BILLS

The Veterans' Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, on January 30, tabled two veteran pension bills on the plea of economy. One was a Legion-supported measure (H. R. 5899) which sought to place widows and children of WW2 and Korean vets on the same basis as is now provided for widows and children of WW1 vets who died of nonservice-connected disabilities.

The action of the Committee in effect also tables H. R. 5894, an identical bill.

The Committee also turned thumbs down on a bill (H. R. 4947) for a \$72 a month old age pension. The refusal of the Committee to send the old age pension bill to the floor of the House for action, killed that measure. The bill for widows and orphans was tabled, and may be brought up for later consideration.

At the same session the Veterans' Affairs Committee approved two Legion-supported bills: H. R. 5891, to grant a two-year presumption for psychosis, and H. R. 5893, to earmark another \$125,000,000 to the VA to make direct housing loans to veterans.

Honors for Legion Founder

Two Department of Washington Legion Posts - Seattle Post No. 1, Seattle, and Alfred William Leach Post No. 3, Olympia - turned out in early January to do honor to Supreme Court Justice Walter B. Beale, who had just retired after serving 24 years on the Supreme Court bench. An active member of the Paris Caucus in March, 1919, Justice Beale became a charter member of Elmer J. Noble Post No. 1 (now Seattle Post No. 1) on his return to the homeland. When the Olympia Post planned to honor Justice Beale, members of his original Legion unit made the 65-mile trek in winter weather to join in. Legionnaire Beale was presented a gold Life Membership card by the Olympia Post, in which he now holds membership. Eight of the nine Washington Supreme Court Justices were present at the meeting, the ninth wired regrets from California.

Ritual Team Organized

Carson City (Michigan) Post No. 380 has organized and fully equipped a Legion ritual team of 22 members pledged to operate as a group for service to the Post and community in assemblies and ceremonies of a public nature. The Post has been called upon to render last honors at 56 burials within the past three years,—a service that made an organized and trained group necessary.

Life Membership Awarded

Campbell County Post No. 42, Gillette, Wyoming, honored Dr. E. S. Werntz, Past Commander, by awarding him a Life Membership for distinguished service over long years.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

lst (Red One) Infantry Div.—34th annual reunion, Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 5-7; Ambassador Hotel, Write William A. Kromm, Box 1529, Philadelphia 5, Pa.
2nd (Indian Head) Infantry Div.—31st reunion, San Antonio, Texas, July 24-26. Contact Robert C. Barr, National President, 116 N. 3rd St., Camden 2, N. J.
2nd (Hell on Wheels) Armored Div.—2nd annual reunion, New York City, May, 1952. Contact H. J. Levy, Secy., Hell on Wheels, APO 252, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
4th (Ivy) Infantry Div. Assn.—Reunion, New York City, May, 1952. Contact Atth (Ivy) Infantry Div. Assn.—Reunion, New York City, May, 1962. Contact H. J. Levy, Secy., Hell on Wheels, APO 252, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
4th (Ivy) Infantry Div. Assn.—Reunion, New York City, June 19-21; May 197. Assn.—100. No. 247, Madison Square Sta., New York Hotel Statler. Advises 4th Armored Div. Assn.—P.O. Box 247, Madison Square Sta., New York Giv, Nune 19-21; M. Statler. Advises 4th Armored Div. Assn.—P.O. Box 247, Madison Square Sta., New York 10, N. Y.
6th (Red Star) Infantry Div. Assn.—Reunion, Chicago, Ill., July 31-Aug. 2. Write Kenneth C. Barr, 77 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 3th (Thundering Herd) Armored Div. Assn.—3rd annual reunion, New York City, July 4-6; Hotel Astor. Write Henry Rothenberg, Natl. Pres., Suite 1008, 33 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. 10th (Tiger) Armored Div. Assn.—6th annual reunion, Advantic City, N. J., Aug. 22-24; Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Write William W. Hawkins, Exec. Secy., 1086 Geneva Ave., Columbus 8, Ohio. 28th (Keystone) Infantry Div. (Both Wws).—Reunion, State College, Pa., July 2-6. For reservations write Mrs. Jean Grove, Secy. Housing Committee, 31 Ridge Ave., State College, Pa., 20th (1014 Hickory) Infantry Div. Assn.—6th annual reunion New York City, July 1-3. Write John P. Carbin, Exec. Secy., P.O. Box B, Bergen Sta., Jersey City, N. J.
75th Infantry Div. Let Assn.—10th (1014 Hickory) Infantry Div. Assn.—6th Annual reunion, New York City, July 1-3. Write John P. Carbin, Exec. Secy., P.O. Box B, Bergen Sta., Jersey City, April 17. Restaurant, 2

union, Leavenworth, Kans., July 4-6; National Hotel. Write Charles G. Bowen, 8420 Northcote Ave., Munster, Indiana.

335th Infantry, (WW1)—Reunion, Kearney, Neb., Sept. 13-14. Write C. W. Hill, Box 495, Kearney, Neb.

1896th Engineer Aviation Bn.—Reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 25-27, 1952. Write Lester A. Sealey, 14 High St., Natick, Mass.

555th (Red Devil) Bomb Squadron (M)—4th annual reunion, Cleveland, Ohio, May 30-June 1. All personnel. Info from Charles W. Duncil, Cecy-Treas., Peacock Park, Fairmont, W. Va.

USS ESTES—3rd annual reunion, Washington, D. C., April 11-13. Details from Andrew T. Ferguson, Jr., 2450 Montrose St., Philadelphla 46.

258th Engineer (C) Bn.—Annual reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 21-23. Full details from Philip

Gallagher, Secy., 402 Wood St., Burlington,

J. Gallagher, Secy., 402 Wood St., Burnington, N. J. 726th Railway Operating Bn.-4th annual re-union, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19-21; Claridge Hotel. Info from Bob Marker, 1632 N. Main St., De-Ill.

726th Railway Operating Bn.—4th annual reunion, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19-21; Claridge Hotel. Info from Bob Marker, 1632 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.
732nd Railway Operating Bn.—Reunion planned, Chicago, Ill., April 26-27; Congress Hotel, Info and reservations from John Danos, 7548 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Co. K, 8th Infantry, 4th Div., (WW2)—Reunion at Philadelphia, July 4-5. Write Adam E. Hertel, Box 481, Daisytown, Pa.
Co. B, 142nd Infantry, 36th Div. (Also 1st Okla. Inf., WW1)—Annual reunion, Chandler, Okla., June 7-8. Write Bill Brown, Secy., P.O. Box 7, Chandler, Okla.
14th Engineers Vet. Assn.—Reunion and dinner, Boston, Mass., March 22; Hotel Lenox. Reservations from Commander Harold C. Chase, 9 Greenwood Ave., Hyde Park 36, Mass., or Michael J. Berine, 5 Benson St., Brighton 35, Mass.
390th AAA AW SP Bn. (WW2)—5th annual reunion, Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 14-16. Info from Charles E. Skinner, Gen. Chairman, 4416 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.
Co. C, 746th Railway Operating Bn.—Reunion, Hot Springs, Ark., June 26-28; Majestic Hotel. Info from Elton M. Taylor, Chairman, 1105 Poplar St., Pine Bluff, Ark.
119th FA Vet. Assn.—Reunion, Lansing, Mich., April 20. Write Herbert Lundberg, Secy., 133 E. Barnes, Lansing 10, Mich.
Battery F, 63rd Art. (CAC), WW1—33rd annual reunion, Tacoma, Wash, March 22; Winthrop Hotel. Write Ten Van Fossen, Bank of California, Tacoma 1, or Jim Copeland, 1112 So. 23rd, Tacoma 3, Wash.
52nd NCB (Seabees)—Reunion, New Orleans, La., Aug. 1-3; Jung Hotel. For details write J. J. (Dutch) Haeuser, Secy., 1922 Alvar St., New Orleans, La.
601st Ord. Bn.—Reunion, Waterloo, Iowa, March 29-30. Info from Dick Street, 404 Commercial Bldg., Waterloo, Iowa.
155th Infantry Regt., 31st (Dixie) Div.—Reunion planned in May. Write John K. Garty, 1913 Wynnewood Rd., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
Co. B, 9th Armored Inf. Bn.—Reunion, Greenville, S. C., July 26-27. Write A. C. (Ted) Campbell, 701 Bornie St., Greenville, S. C. For details write John Giganti, 13 Mott St., White Plains, N. Y.
4th U. S. Engineers

1952. Write Harold J. Walters, 1105 South Main St., Middletown, Ohio.

186th FA Assn., (WW2) -1st annual dance at Flatlands Post, The American Legion, Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 26. Contact John J. Kelly, 191 East 31st St., Brooklyn 26, N. Y. 4th Base Postoffice—1st annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., June 27-29. Info from Bernard N. Bailey, 189 Pine St., Hamburg, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA **DECEMBER 31, 1951**

ASSETS Cash on hand and on deposit....\$ 835,093.86 Receivables
Inventories
Invested Funds

\$4,723,103.46

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE

AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities ... \$ 229,203.44
Funds restricted as to use ... 116,676.40
Deferred Income ... 1,982,508.69
Permanent Trusts:
Overseas Graves Decoration
Trust ... \$ 255,977.43
Employees' Retirement
Trust ... 1,237,038.99 1,493,016.42
Not Worth:

Net Worth:

et Worth:
Restricted Capital:
Reserve Fund ... 23,464,13
Restricted Fund ... 17,939,98
Reserve for construction
Wash. office ... 780,294,40
Real Estate ... 80,000.00

901,698.51 \$4,723,103.46

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Troop E, Horse Cavalry, Fort Riley, 1945—Need to hear from McMaster, Cpl. Cook, Cpl. Schmidt, Sgt. Rodriquez, Lt. Bush for assistance in establishing claim. James H. Ross, 711 North Madison St., Muncie, Ind.

Gieves, France, Hospital, (WW1), and Co. H, 34th Engineers—Need to locate Capt. G. A. Fielding, medico, who treated me during 9 months in hospital for leg injury received in railroad crane accident early 1918. Help required to establish claim for loss of left leg. Louis Starbecker, 12 S. Andover Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

U. S. Navy, 224J, U.N.I. Co. 1, X216—Will shipmates on this cargo ship, April to October, 1945, please write. Statements needed for compensation claim. Alvin Gasser, (Cook 1st Class) Elgin, Illimois.

please write. Statements needed for compensation claim. Alvin Gasser, (Cook 1st Class) Elgin, Illinois.

USS Marine Lynx-Will men aboard this ship on maiden voyage, Nov. 1946, Vancouver to Far East, please write. Statements needed. Duane Newhart, 2015 East Bay Drive, Olympia, Wash. H. S. Co., 487th Engineers-Urgently need to contact men who served with me in 1944, particularly overseas. Statements needed. Bill Lawrence, Pindall, Ark.

Co. F, 116th Infantry-Will anyone who remembers Paul S. Powell being hospitalized in 1942-43 for jaundice while stationed in England, please write. Need statements to complete claim. Mrs. Lola Powell, Colchester, Ill.

Co. M, 8th Infantry-Need to hear from men who returned from Philippines in Aug. 1917, or men of 3rd Co., 164th DB at Camp Funston, Sept. 1917, to Aug. 1918. Also men of Hddrs. Oet., Camp Pike, Ark., Jan. to June 1919. Claim pending. Neri James Dakan, 1804 E. 83rd Terr., Kansas City 5, Mo.

MG Co., 305th Infantry, (WW1)-Will anyone who remembers me please write. Need statements to complete claim. Jeff D. Weatherford, Rt. 2, Mena, Ark.

R. & M. Co., 4th Signal Bn. *Operation Moun-

MG Co., 305th Intantry, (WWI)—Will anyone who remembers me please write. Need statements to complete claim. Jeff D. Weatherford, Rt. 2, Mena, Ark.

R. & M. Co., 4th Signal Bn. *Operation Mountain Goat, Korea—Will anyone kno. ing Albert C. Cole, who injured his knee in this operation, please write; especially Capt. Robert Hensley, Lt. Charles S. Moody, SFC James B. Rhody. Address J. P. Beveridge, Veterans Service Officer, Room 20, Dickey Bldg., North Platte, Neb.

Co. F, 103rd Infantry—Need statements to complete claim; will Capt. Ray Brown, (Louisville, Ky.), Pvt. Harry Mourer, (Reading, Pa.) or anyone who remembers me please write. Cletus J. Haberstroh, 557 Union St., Columbia, Pa. 29th Navy Construction Bn., (Seabees)—Will Dr. Kelly, probably now in Minnesota, please write, or anyone who remembers eye injury suffered in August, 1943, at base in Northern Ireland. Cullen L. Wood, RFD 2, Milledgeville, Ga. U. S. Coast Guard, Alameda Training Base—Will anyone who remembers me at this base, Sept. to Nov., 1942, please write. Need help for claim. John Charles Coffey, Jr., Brentwood Vet Hospital, Bldg. 257-A1, Los Angeles 25, Cal. 47th Infantry, 9th Div.—Need to locate Lt. Col. Chafin, Regtl. Exec. Officer, and Major Rogers, Regtl. Surgeon, in North Africa and Sicily campaigns to obtain statements in case of Buck Jacobs. Others who knew of his injury please write A. H. Gerrans, Service Officer, P.O. Box 461, Kinston, N. C.

Co. G, 349th Infantry, 88th Div.—Urgently need statements for claim; will men who remember me with outfit in Italy in 1944 please write, particularly Lt. Frederick Cummings, platoon leader. Warren W. Herston, Rt. 1, Killen, Alabama.

Retraining Command, USMC, Camp Peary, Va. 1945-46* NAD Oahu 1944-445. Rattery E.

toon lead Alabama.

write, particularly Lt. Frederick Cummings, platon leader. Warren W. Herston, Rt. 1, Killen, Alabama.

Retraining Command, USMC, Camp Peary, Va., 1945-46; NAD, Oahu, 1944-45; Battery E, 2nd Bn., 10th Marines, 1942-44-Will anyone who remembers me and knew of my back trouble please write, particularly Lt. Nelson, Battery E. Statements needed for claim. Kenneth G. Ebey, Rt. 4, Box 239-A, McHenry, Ill.

743rd Med. Bn., and 919th Engineers-Will Capt. Kelley, Base Surgeon, Airfield at Weisbaden, Germany; and Sgt. Chas. A. Lindgren, Sgt., John A. Monroe and Pvt. Francis Wallace, 919th Engineers, please write. Statements needed. Gordon J. Pendley, New Boston, Texas.

1st Armored Division-Need information on Pvt. Robert H. Brooks who was killed near Fort Stotsenburg, Philippines, on December 8, 1941. Write Robert A. Dennison, Jr., Robert H. Brooks Post No. 165, The American Legion, 340 Bloom St., Baltimore 17, Md.

USS Santee (CVE29)-Urgently need to locate Dr. J. W. Budd and Dr. D. L. Gamble who treated me aboard ship in 1945. Statements needed. Conrad J. B. Hardy, (Lt. jg.), 708 West 29th St., Pine Bluff, Ark.

749th Bombardment Sodrn., England-Will Major John B. Roberts, Capt. Richard Crowe and Capt. L. R. Barber please write. Statements needed for claim. Manuel Madeiros, (Cpl.), 106 Park Holm, Newport, R. I.

Battery A, 586th AAA-Will anyone who remembers me at Camp Bowie, Texas, in November, 1944, please write. Statements needed. Virgil M. Gauthier, Box 634, Pascoag, R. I.

2nd Co., CAC, Sandy Hook, N. J.-Urgently need to contact men who served with me in 1918;

(Continued on page 36)

WARNS AGAINST REPORT

(Continued from page 33)

he received, from a high official of the leading Hoover report pressure group, a copy of a printed broadside attacking him, and with it a personal note saying: "This should teach you a well-needed lesson."

Senator McClellan is the Senate's leading specialist in the broad field covered by the Hoover report (management of Government agencies). He is a former member of the Hoover Commission. He is a leading proponent of realistic improvements in the administration of our government.

Certainly his warnings will give pause to the more thoughtful members of many legitimate American organizations that have been too trustingly misled into a position that is opposite to

sound lawmaking practices.

The American Legion, an opponent of record of several of the Hoover proposals that affect veterans, endorses the careful study that Senator McClellan urges, and offers views that are worthy of the most serious study.

It would be in the highest tradition of true citizenship if attempts to block such study were to cease, so that the public interest could profit from a decent weighing of the opinions of those who are specialists in many different areas covered by the Hoover report.

Corruption Invited

The Legion, for instance, calls attention to dangers in the Hoover proposal for revamping the Civil Service, which has already passed the Senate. This bill, among other things, offers the widest latitude to separate departments and even smaller divisions of the government to hire and fire government employes pretty much as they please.

The language of the Hoover Civil Service bill says that this would be a

fine improvement.

The Legion believes that the people of the United States are entitled to facts, instead of promises, to show that the bill would not actually invite the worst spoils system in government jobs in our history. It weakens Federal control of Government jobs to a point not unlike the conditions that held in the corrupt 1880s, in a new age when corruption is still with us and when billions of dollars more are available for patronage and favoritism.

The Hoover Civil Service bill also contains claims that it would improve veterans preference in government jobs. The Legion offers for study the view that, inasmuch as the bill permits agencies to ignore the conditions on which enforcement of veterans preference rests, it would entirely destroy veterans preference as a fact of enforceable law.

Legion specialists and many others have also warned that the several Hoover proposals to break up the Veterans Administration are apt to do far more harm than good, to cost far more, to result in worse service to veterans, to require more paper work and more government employes, manufacture cost-

ly red tape and bog down claim procedure.

It has always been hard to believe that sincere citizens should attempt to block calm examination of these dangerous possibilities, and Senator Mc-Clellan has made it clear that responsible citizens have done so only because they have been misinformed by sources they had every right to believe.

KOREAN WAR DEAD RETURNED THROUGH PORT OF NEW YORK

Up until January 30, a total of 8,601 war dead from the Korean theatre had been returned to the homeland through the Port of New York. In every instance Legion honors were rendered by the New York County Graves Registration Committee. Each ship has been met by Chairman William H. McIntyre, Past Commander of Metropolitan Post No. 385, and members of the Committee under his direction.

In addition to arranging for and participating in the services on the arrival of the bodies, the Committee is called upon to assist relatives who are present, and help out in the details of transportation. Chairman McIntyre sends a letter to the next of kin of the service dead when the body reaches port, proffering the assistance of the New York County Organization. He also gives the name and location of the nearest Legion Post to the place of final burial, and, if necessary, arranges for Post participation in the final rites.

The return of World War II dead program has been completed. In his final report for the Committee, Chairman McIntyre stated that the 78 ships brought into the Port of New York carried approximately 124,000 war dead. As Chairman, he personally met every ship, and participated in the services on arrival.

JAYCEES HONOR WILSON AS ONE OF 10 TOP YOUNG MEN

National Commander Donald R. Wilson of The American Legion, was selected by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the ten outstanding young men of America in 1951. Commander Wilson, along with the nine others so honored, was awarded his citation at a banquet held at Dayton, Ohio, on January 19.

The ten young men, all under 35 years of age, were selected for the annual Jaycee designation by a distinguished board of judges whose members were all over 35.

Commander Wilson was cited for "outstanding leadership in veterans" affairs and in his chosen profession of law." Singled out for special mention was his work in preparing a memorandum on "legal aspects of public safety regulations and control measures affecting the handling and transportation of ammonium nitrate" following the ammonium nitrate explosions at Texas City, Texas.

Commence

MISSING IN KOREA

This is a new column set apart for printing requests for information about service personnel lost or missing in the Korean conflict. Its use will be strictly limited to that area and to those lost or missing as a result of military action. The limitation of space will not permit expansion to include inquiries for other "missing persons," or for the purpose of renewing social contacts with old service comrades.

Co. A, 38th Infantry, 2nd Div.—Will comrades of Pfc. Harold E. Beard, missing in action at Hoensong, Feb. 12, 1951, please write his mother. Mrs. Harold E. Beard, Sr., 205 Ruth Ave., Han-

over, Pa.

Co. A, 7th Cavalry Regt., 1st Cavalry Div.—

Will men who know anything about Pfc. Peter Will men who know anything about Pfc. Peter E. Peterson II, reported missing in action since Nov. 6, please write his mother, Mrs. Florence Peterson, 6406 La Mirada Ave., Hollywood 38,

Peterson, 6406 La Mirada Ave., Hollywood 38, Cal.

Co. B., 38th Infantry, 2nd Div.—Will anyone who knows anything about Pfc. Lawrence A. Smith please write his wife. He was reported missing in action May 18, 1951, and killed in action, May 17, 1951; last seen near town of Panmegi-ri. Mrs. Doris E. Smith, 323 Buchanan Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Co. L., 23rd Infantry, (1st Platoon), 2nd Div. Pfc. Raymond Reed, reported missing and presumably captured. Any information about him will be appreciated by his mother. Mrs. H. Reed, 56 Fairfax St., Winona, Minn.

Hddrs. Co., 3rd Bn., 23rd Infantry—Parents of Pot. Norman L., Rask would like to hear from service comrades who know of the circumstances of his death, reported killed at Hangye, South Korea, May 18, 1951. Mr. and Mrs. Hans Rask, Route 3, Vermillion, S. Dak.

Co. K, 34th Infantry—Parents of Pfc. Richard T. Reese, reported missing in action Aug. 19, 1950, also unofficially reported killed, desire to hear from service comrades about incidents leading to his disappearance. Also, would like to obtain picture of their son in uniform, or with unit;—some comrade may have snapped such a shot. Mr. and Mrs. William Reese, 723 Madison Ave., Lima, Ohio.

Co. D, 21st Infantry, 24th Div.—Will anyone

shot. Mr. and Mrs. William Reese, 723 Madison Ave., Lima, Ohio.

Co. D. 21st Infantry, 24th Div.—Will anyone who knew Pfc. Amos Scott, reported missing in action since July 5, 1950, or know the circumstances of his capture, please write his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Scott, Rose Hill. Va.

Battery B, 57th FA, 7th Div.—Will service comrades please write anything they may know about my son, Pfc. Kenneth R. White, reported missing in action at Hageru-ri, North Korea, Dec. 6, 1950, Roy White, P.O. Box 327, Warren, Illinois.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

(Continued from page 35)

require help to scrvice-connect claim. Leonard Le Ackley, P.O. Box 101, Oneida, N. Y. Meniere's Disease—Would like to hear from others who are afflicted with this disease, for purpose of comparing notes on diagnoses and to assist in getting service-connection on claim now pending. Arvel Lawrence, 301 S. Elm St., Sapulpa, Okla.

824th Signal Fixed Repair Service-Need to locate or secure addresses of the following men

824th Signal Fixed Repair Service-Need to locate or secure addresses of the following men, this outfit, Lt. O'Brien, Lt. Jenkins, Pvt. Michael (or Mike) Cade or Cady. Send information to Forrest E. Everhart, Officer-in-Charge, Veterans Administration, 411 Center St., Ironton, Ohio. 3rd Corps Signal Bn.-Need to contact Corpsman Semione, who treated my arm on Guadalcanal. He will remember me as motor transport dispatcher, USMC, L. F. Coon, Box 96, Keosauqua, Iowa.

canal. He will remember me as motor transport dispatcher, USMC, L. F. Coon, Box 96, Keosauqua, Iowa.

Quartermaster Corps, Fort Totten, N. Y., (WW1)—Urgently need to locate men who served with Ward Collier and know of his marriage to Emily Perrson in December, 1918, please write. Particularly need to locate Tom Harlan and Joe Busch, formerly Roxbury, Pa. Widow need proof of marriage to substantiate pension claim. Write Mrs. Ward Collier, 732 W. American St., Freeport, Ill.

23rd QM Bn., Ft. Warren, Wyo. and Ft. Mason; 1st Replacement Depot, Ft. Ord. Cal., and Canastel, Africa—Need statements for claim, particularly Chester Zezula, Stanfield, Dale Klone, Ed Riemer, Lt. Robert Snyder, Capt. Montgomery and others who served with me. Cleo C. Corley, Jr., 1526 Williams St., Denver, Colo.

C 5-2, FARTC, Fort Bragg, N. C.—Need to hear from Maxie Felter, Ford, King, Johnson, Kriz, Harri, Louis, Gregory, Rogers, Evans, Little, Ledino, Wilson, Kruntz, Felton, Lewis, and others who knew me. Statements needed. Fred L. Foster, Route 2, Buford, Ga.

There's still time to enter the

AMERICAN LEGION PUZZLE CONTEST

Run by the Legion-for the Legion's

WELFARE AND SERVICE PROGRAM

Here's another chance to do your best in this simple, entertaining contest while doing your best for a worthy cause. Remember-plain, everyday, common sense, can help you to win a huge prize! Enter now—join in the campaign to raise funds needed for our vitally important Welfare and Service

MUST BE AWARDED

Each contribution of \$1.00 to the Legion's Welfare and Service Program, gives you three chances to win one of these wonderful prizes.

*1st Prize.....\$10,000.00 *2nd Prize......2,500.00

or 1952 Ford Station Wagon (at the election of the contestant)

*3rd Prize1,000.00 *4th Prize1,000.00

*Next 6 Prizes (each)......500.00 Next 10 Prizes (each).....20" Admiral newest-model TV sets — with triple-X

chassis—each retails at \$289.95. Next 200 Prizes (each)......Remington Rand electric razors nationally advertised at \$27.50 each.

Next 250 Prizes (each)......Telechron Personality electric clocks as advertised in Life at \$11.95 each.

*An additional 10% of each cash prize will be awarded as a special banus to The American Legian Past designated an your Official Puzzle Cantest entry farm.

IT'S SO EASY TO ENTER! ALL YOU DO IS WORK THIS ONE PUZZLE!

Program.



SEE NEXT PAGE FOR PUZZLE CLUES

LET COMMON SENSE

Enter the Legion Contest, submit your solutions to this one simple puzzle today. If you alone successfully solve it, you'll win the \$10,000 First Prize. In case of ties, additional puzzles similar to the original in form but more difficult-will be submitted until all ties are broken. if you've olreody entered, reexomine your puzzle solutions and think twice. Be sure you've tried to think each question through to its only, logical, common sense answer. What seemed correct on first inspection may, upon closer study, prove to be entirely wrong. If there is still a doubt in your mind as to the correct onswer, send in another set of solutions. Remember-every time you enter, your extra contribution benefits your own Welfore and Service Program as well as adding to your chances of winning. Read oll the exciting contest details on the following three pages.

OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK: LEGION PUZZLE CONTEST No. 1

I understand that my entry will be judged on the basis of the best solution submitted by me, and I hereby agree to accept the rules of this contest and the decision of the judges as binding upon me. Enclosed is my contribution of \$1.00 (in cash money order) to the CONTEST COMMITTEE, AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPT. A2, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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RESS

RIME





YOU CAN ENTER THE LEGION'S \$30,000 PUZZLE CONTEST AS MANY AS NINE TIMES!

With each donation of \$1.00 to our Welfare and Service Program, you receive the right to submit three solutions to American Legion Puzzle No. 1. You are not required to complete the puzzle three times. Fill out a second and third solution only if you are not completely satisfied with your first effort. You can better your chances of winning by mailing an additional donation of \$1.00 and completing another entry form with additional solutions.

The more you contribute to our Welfare and Service Program the more opportunities you have to submit a winning entry. Each contestant is al-

lowed as many as 9 official entry forms —27 actual solutions to the one puzzle in the contest. Watch for additional official entry blanks in future issues of the American Legion Magazine. You'll also find entry forms in last month's (February) issue.

Examine the puzzle in the entry blanks on this and the next page. You'll find it has already been partially filled out. Now use your common sense to judge which word best answers the clue listed for each series of squares. There are no trick questions! There's nothing else to do! Start working on your winning solution TODAY!

Be Sure to Read These Official Rules

1. WHO MAY ENTER: THE CLEAR THINKING PUZZLE CONTEST is open only to residents of the 48 states and the District of Columbia, with the exception of employees of the National Headquarters of The American Legion and members of the armed forces (because of the uncertainty of addresses) and also any person or any member of his family wbo at any time prior to this contest has won FIVE HUNDRED (\$500.00) DOLLARS or more, in cash or goods, in any other puzzle contest.

2. HOW TO COMPETE: This contest is based upon common sense, clear thinking and logic. There may be several choices as to which word most adequately meets the meaning of the clues. Therefore be sure to study the clues carefully. Study the sample solutions provided for your guidance. Our judges will determine the correct solution on the basis of common sense, clear thinking and logic, and in addition, on the basis of the judgment, skill and taste employed by the contestant. Words must be used in accordance with the meanings and definitions given for them in standard dictionaries.

3. THE PRIZES: Total of THIRTY THOUSAND (\$30,000.00) DOLLARS in cash and goods shall be awarded as follows:

FIRST PRIZE \$10,000.00

5ECOND PRIZE 2,500.00

or o 1952 Ford Stotion Wagon
(at the election of the contestant)

THIRD PRIZE 1,000.00

FOURTH PRIZE 1,000.00

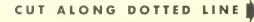
NEXT TEN PRIZES (eoch) .

NEXT 250 PRIZES (eoch) Telechron Personality electric clocks as advertised in Life at \$11.95 eoch.

4. HOW TO ENTER: For each contribution of ONE (\$1.00) DOLLAR in cash or postal money order only, the contestant may submit one, two or three completed entries. The maximum number of entries shall not exceed twenty-seven (27) for each contest. The contest will run for four (4) months. These restrictions shall in no way prevent the donor from contributing more than NINE (\$9.00) DOLLARS to the Welfare and Service Program. All solutions must be submitted on official entries (or official printed puzzles.) The date of entry shall be determined by the postmark on the envelope containing the entry; (but in no way does The American Legion assume the responsibility for delivery of mail.) Contestants are required to inform The American Legion of any change of address. All entries become the property of the sponsor and will not be returned. All entries must be in lnk. Pencilled, mutilotad or oltered words will disqualify the contestont far that porticular puzzle anly. Only one prize can be won by a contestant in each contest. In no event will the contest committee enter into any correspondence with a contestant except as specifically provided herein.

500.00

- 5. IF THERE ARE TIES: Five numbered additional tie-breaking puzzles will be sent to the tied contestants. The contest judges will first judge the solutions to tie-breaking puzzle number ona and so on to number five, if needed. Should the tie-breaking puzzles result in additional ties, new sets of puzzles (subject to the same rules) will be sent until all ties are broken. Each contestant will be required to submit his solutions to each set of tie-breaking puzzles within fourteen (14) days from the date of mailing. The tie-breakers will be similar in form but more difficult than the original puzzle.
- 6. ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS OF CONTEST: On entering the contest each contestant represents that solutions submitted under these rules are his individual effort without assistance from any person, not a member of his or her immediate family, and that such solutions were neither purchased nor obtained by collusion from any person, group or source. Affidavits to this effect will be required of the winners. The American Legion will not be responsible for entries delayed or lost in the mail, either from the Legion to the contestant or from tha contestant to the Legion. The American Legion will not be responsible for damage or destruction of solutions resulting from an act of God, strikes or war.
- 7. DECISION OF THE JUDGES: The contestant agrees upon entering the contest that the decision of the judges shall be final. And that all matters pertaining to the actual conduct of the contest, the determination of the winners, the time limits involved, and any and all measures utilized to determine that the solutions were the efforts of the contestant himself and to guarantae equality of opportunity in competing for the prizes shall be in the sole control of the judges, and that their decision in all of these matters shall be final and conclusive.
- 8. IN THE EVENT OF ANY DISPUTES: The contestant agrees upon entering this contest, that in the event of any dispute, disagreement or litigation arising thereunder, tha Laws of the State of Indiana shall govern. No suit shall be instituted with respect to a claim for a prize unless notice in writing, stating in clear language the grounds for such claim has been sent by registered mail to: The Contest Committee National Headquarters, American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana within two (2) weeks after the announcements of the winners.
- 9. WHEN TO ENTER: All entries to The American Legion Puzzle Contest No. 1 must be post-marked prior to midnight June 15th, 1952 and received no later than July 5th, 1952 at: THE CONTEST COMMITTEE, National Headquarters, American Legion, Indianopolis, Indiano.



Here are your Clues to Puzzle No. 1

ACROSS

1 When enjoying ourselves, we are apt keenly to resent any attempt to —— us.

9 Space.

10 What any "angel" hopes for.

11 Hands that are soiled with —— can sometimes repel even true love.

13 Adieu jumbled.

15 A cynical lover sometimes has to resort to —— to win a worldly lady.

16 Question.

- 19 A tyro Thespian usually starts with a ---- part.
- 22 To ---- excessively can destroy the balance of even a strong-minded man.

23 It is wiser to dismiss — than to rely on it.

- 27 Discontented workers often tend to be ---

31 The severing State—abbrev.

32 Women appear more easily excited than men by ----.

34 In contact with.

- 38 A prisoner sometimes has to work hard for his -
- 39 A scoundrel often turns a woman's head with —— of lies.

DOWN

2 Handy for a true barbecue.

3 Concerning.

- 4 The more sophisticated a man, the more —— he is about woman's fickleness.
- 5 Unless you are jittery, a —— should not frighten you, even on a dark, dreary night.
- 6 After marriage, women often discover that their husbands are not as —— as they seemed.
- 7 Young career girls are apt to dislike men who strive to be ——with them.
- 9 Exist.
- 10 A woman who --- a man into marrying her often regrets it.
- 12 We are apt to be irritated by people who find our amusing.
- 14 The fact that it is an ——often intends to mislead us as to its true value.
- 16 Make ill.
- 19 A true gentleman is apt to prefer a young lady for a wife.
- 20 Sometimes it may take daring and courage to break a ----
- 25 Today, more than ever, a university is cautious with its —
- 26 Gourmets highly seasoned food to insure good eating.
- 27 Tie jumbled.
- 28 A town in France taken by the Germans in 1914 and retaken by the French in 1918.
- 29 the people.
- 30 Often has deceptive innocent appearance.
- 33 Obiter dictum-abbrev.
- 35 Border state—abbrev.
- 36 Born in San Francisco.

How Common Sense Solved These Sample Clues

Carefully study the reasoning applied in answering these sample questions. By applying the same type of sound logic, your common sense can help you obtain a prize-winning solution to the contest puzzle. Don't rush—your first impulse may be wrong—think out all possible answers to each question before deciding on the one correct answer. If doubts remain send in additional sets of solutions.

THE CLUE:

When he has been unduly harsh, a sensitive, thoughtful person usually soon.........

PUZZLE SPACES:

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	•					100

Let's see how common sense reasoning can be used to solve this clue. The obvious choice here is between REPENTS and RELENTS. REPENT signifies a mental action of regret taken after an act has occurred. To RELENT, on the other hand, is to relax severity by some immediate positive action. Since the words usually soon in the clue imply that the action has already taken place, it's now too late to RELENT and the only course left for a sensitive, thoughlul, person is regret and repentence. The logical, common sense answer therefore must be REPENT.

THE CLUE:

A school-boy who makes the most of his usually is acclaimed by his fellow students.

PUZZLE SPACES:

	В	R	A		N
--	---	---	---	--	---

The word BRAIN seems to be correct on first inspection. But stop to consider, and you realize there is another possible solution—BRAWN. If you will recall who received the greatest acclaim from fellow schoolmates—the captain of the algebra team or the captain of the football team—you will understand why BRAWN is the one, logical, common sense answer. The letter "W" should be placed in the blank space.

OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK: LEGION PUZZLE CONTEST No. 1

I understand that my entry will be judged on the basis of the best solution submitted by me, and I hereby agree to accept the rules of this contest and the decision of the judges as binding upon me. Enclosed is my contribution of \$1.00 (in cash money order) to the CONTEST COMMITTEE, AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. A2, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

Don't Delay! Submit your entry to the Legion's

\$30,000 PUZZLE CONTEST

Put your donation to work helping a veteran now!

WHEN YOU SUPPORT YOUR LEGION'S WELFARE AND SERVICE PROGRAM, YOU AID ALL OF THESE VITAL LEGION ACTIVITIES

Service to more than 100,000 disabled veterans with claims each year . Assistance to widows and orphans of veterans and servicemen . Reqular, government-approved inspection of care and treatment of patients in veterans hospitals . Social and welfare work for needy children . Good-citizenship training for youth . National program of boys' baseball, with more than 1,000,000 participating · Promotion of American history and Constitution study through contests for school children · College scholarship awards · Promotion of Boy Scout work . National marksmanship training . Providing expert advice and counsel on veterans affairs and national security to government and government agencies · Promotion of better national security . Study and exposure of dangerous communist and fascist elements in America

You can aid your fellow Vets and—at the same time—gain a golden opportunity to win a prize in The American Legion \$30,000 Puzzle Contest. The Legion must never relax in the tremendous task of attracting funds for our work in four important fields—VETERAN'S REHABIL-ITATION, CHILD WELFARE, NATIONAL SECURITY and AMERICANISM. Every contribution to The American Legion Welfare and Service Program supports all of these vital activities. Remember, our responsibility to the Vet has never ended! Your help is needed now—send your donation and entry form to the Contest Committee without delay. With each entry, your chances for a prize-winning solution increase. Always remember that you will be judged on the basis of your best entry!

MAIL YOUR COMMON SENSE SOLUTION TODAY

A few moments devoted to solving this one simple puzzle may win as much as \$10,000 in cash for you. Send your contest solutions, with a contribution of \$1.00 or more for The American Legion Welfare and Service Program, to Legion National Headquarters today. The sooner your donation is received, the sooner it can be put to work helping a Vet and his family. Mail your official entry blank—without delay to—

· And many others . . .

CONTEST COMMITTEE, AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. A2, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

How To Select Tackle To Fit Your Fishing

(Continued from page 21)

with the power in the bowed rod doing most of the work, with only wristpower and some forearm motion needed to do the job.

The lines used on the bait-casting rig are also an American development. The expert may prefer the soft-braided silk line, but for average fishing hard-braided silk or its equivalent in longer-wearing nylon, will fit in with the average outfit. A line with 18-pound test is a good all-around size. Drying silk line after use is a "must," and although nylon will stand up against rot, you'll get better service from it if you give it usual care.

When you get into fly fishing, fitting of your tackle assembly to the type of fishing to be done becomes even more exacting. Any fishing rod has two major fly, bait or spinning functions. One is to supply the power packed into it in the "back cast" before you push it into the forward motion to throw out the lure, and the other is bending as it takes up shock and drag caused by the fighting fish.

The essential difference between the shorter, stiffer bait rod and the longer, slimmer fly rod, lies in what "springs" the rod to put the bow-power in it, as you cast. In bait casting, the relatively heavy lure is close to the tip of the rod, and that weight, as you sweep the rod back over your shoulder, pulls the rod into an arc before you start your forward cast—like kids pitch cull apples or potatoes with a limber stick. In bait casting, the weight of the lure makes the power-bend in the rod.

In fly casting you don't throw the fly; there's no weight in those delicate lures to put any power-pull into the rod. What you actually cast in fishing is the heavier, enameled line, which carries out the little fly as the cast is forward. That means you must have enough line, of sufficient weight, out beyond the tip of the rod to supply the pull on the back-cast so the rod will be bent to deliver its bow-power into the forward pitch.

Very good fly rods of tubular steel and glass are on the market, and they are long jumps ahead of any rods of earlier days. But nobody has quite matched the "feel" and performance of the modern bamboo fly rod. One most recent improvement in the bamboo rod has been practically welding the strips together with heat-treated plastic glue that is waterproof. Formerly animal glue was used, and if the protective varnish chipped off, moisture got into the glue joints and they came apart. One of the reasons why the quality of older rods was judged by the number of wrappings lay in the assurance these wrappings gave that the rod strips would hold together. Now the very best rods are practically without wrappings except those that hold the guides. So the number of wrappings is no sign to-day that the rod is high class.

Fly rods range in length from cobwebby little 6-footers that weigh less than 3 ounces, to those more than 10 feet long used for fly-fishing in eastern salmon waters and for the steelhead type of big rainbow trout on the west coast.



"... give it a squeeze . . . and the fine mist-like spray covers the entire underarm area . . ."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

The 9 or 9½ foot trout rod was fairly standard some years ago, but there has been a recent trend toward 8 and 8½ footers. One reason may be that the average trout taken is not so large as formerly, but a better explanation is that today rod makers, working with better design and methods, have put all the whip, action and stamina in the shorter rods that was found in longer ones of the past.

If you are fishing larger waters, for heavier fish, the longer, heavier rod fits those needs, but just on the average, if you want one rod that will meet most conditions and fight average-size fish, the 8½ footer is a good, all-around rod. While you can take pride in a rod costing from \$50 up, a well-selected rod, made by a reliable concern, in the medium price range will come very close to delivering all you can get out of more costly rods. If you don't soak all your rod money in one, you may have enough to move into the two-rod class, and a good suggestion for the second one is a 71/2 footer for smaller-stream fishing.

What you want from a rod is ability to lift the line beyond the tip from the water when you begin a cast, throw it back and above in a smooth-turning loop, and pack in enough power from the pull of the line weight as it loops back to shoot the line into the forward cast. Action, its liveness and where it occurs "in the rod" are the important considerations.

Action is the thing to look for after you've checked the make of the rod, its fittings and how it feels just held in your hand. A former test of action was to hold the butt of the rod tight on some flat surface, like a store counter, and flip the end of the rod to see how long it would vibrate. That may show something, but a better way is to hold the rod and whip it. You get the feel of it and see the liveness of the bowing, by moderately swishing it back and forth, horizontally or above your shoulder.

The single-action reel, the one which usually has the handle attached to the spool plate, one turn of the spool to one revolution of the handle, is the old standard for fly fishing. It is strictly a convenience for storing line that is not out and in action as a cast is made or a fish played. Two points should be checked in selecting one of these reels: a relatively narrow spool isn't so likely to let line snarl around it, and the handle should be smooth-curved from base to rounded outer end so line will slip off if it flops over the handle.

The purist will insist that the singleaction reel is the only type to use in fly fishing, but the automatic, which will take up excess line by spring tension within the barrel by merely pressing the trigger with your finger, is a mighty handy affair. You can play a fish with the rod held in your right hand, use your left for "stripping" line you bring in, and the automatic, with a little trigger pressure will take up that loose line so you'll not get tangled. You can get surplus line into reel-storage on an automatic, faster than the one-turntwist of a single-action reel, no matter how fast you turn it.

You should "balance" your weight of fly-casting line with the action of the rod. Remember that there must be enough weight in the line beyond the tip to "spring" the rod, but not too much weight there. An over-heavy line for your rod will make the action sluggish; a line without enough weight will not develop the full bow-power of the rod. Most manufacturers indicate the size of enameled line best suited to the action of their rods, but if this isn't available, see if your dealer can advise which size of line to use.

Bait casting lines are rated on the basis of how many pounds of weight they will hold without breaking when such weight is dropped a given number of inches, It's a "material failure" test, Fly lines are rated on their diameter, for that is an indication of weight of line itself rather than tensile strength. The size of line, that is, the caliper, is indicated by letters of the alphabet; a line marked "A" with a caliper of .060 of an inch is heavier than a "B" line, while "H" and "I" are about the smallest of practical use, "I" having a caliper of about .022 of an inch.

The "tapered" fly line certainly is easier casting and it has the advantage of the outer end being of less diameter and not so easily seen by fish. It costs more than the "level" enameled line. A typical tapered line is "HDH"—meaning the ends are the diameter represented by "H" which is the lesser thickness, and these ends taper up to the heavier "D" size which supplies the weight in line to bow the rod. The "level" line is the same diameter throughout.

Beginners and those who fish only occasionally may be well served with a level line of suitable weight but after you acquire some skill in fly tackle handling, the tapered line will give more satisfaction. It just does a better job of laying the little fly where you want it without the heavier line tipping off the fish that the whole business is a confidence game.

Fly fishing is predominantly associated with trout, grayling, Atlantic salmon and steelheads. But those who like to use this type of tackle and pass up all the other angling that can be enjoyed in this division, deny themselves a lot of fun. Bass, blue-gills, crappies, and even sometimes wall-eyes, yes, even northern pike, can be taken with rigs that fall in the fly-casting group. The strength and

weight of your tackle have to be modified in relation to the size and power of the fish to be taken.

The final division of fishing, and tackle for it, is what we have come to know as "spinning." That name comes from the English, who used this type of outfit for handling small spinner lures, too heavy for a trout rod and not heavy enough for the casting outfit.

Spinning stands somewhat between bait casting and fly fishing. The weight of lures is not so heavy as the plugs, spoons and spinner-type lures of the bait-casting group, not so light as flies and the smaller streamer lures. The whole tackle assembly is designed to put out lures that will not spring a bait-casting rod, and would overload the trout rod.

The basic element in this sort of sport fishing is the reel. The spool is stationary as the cast is made. The line pays off by unwinding over the smooth spool edge, just as you would pull thread off a spool held in one hand, and the thread pulled out over the other spool end. Other names, perhaps more appropriate than "spinning," that have been applied to this rig, are "slip-spool," and "free-line" fishing.

There is no spool inertia and only slight friction to overcome as lines shoot out from this reel. Since there is no twirling spool it will not "over-run" at the end of the cast as a multiplying reel may do, and as a result there is no snarling of line in a backlash. The line is retrieved by one of two methods; by a "finger" that hooks over the line above the reel and winds line back on the stationary spool, or by gear arrangements

that go into mesh as reel handles are turned, and rotate the spool on the retrieve.

The line used is a mono-filament nylon; like a continuous nylon leader. Braided lines can be used, but the smooth, pliant, continuous nylon is the real ticket for this reel.

The spinning rod more nearly resembles the fly-casting type than the bait rod. It usually is near to 7 feet in length, and there is a stiffer, snappier action to handle the lures with their somewhat greater weight than flies. So far, practically all of the rods for this fishing are the standard six-strip bainboo.

These are the tackle rigs fitted for each of the types of fish to be taken in fresh-water sport angling, and built to handle the lures used in each division. With the rod, reel and line assembly that goes together in each case, the fields spread on into a bewildering array of lures and all the refinements and further details of which tackle is best for which type of fish, in certain types of waters—and the advice, discussion and argument that can be whipped up is genuinely endless.

If you drive up to the kitchen door of our mountain place some day, as the boys from Kansas did, we'll go into this a lot more in detail. But this should help in getting headed into having the right tackle rig and the first steps in learning how to handle it, so when you hit fishing water the whole outfit will be almost a part of you, and you can slam into fishing with all attention directed to getting a good catch. I hope you do!

THE END

He Didn't Know What He Was Buying

(Continued from page 15)

might strike. Winning the national championship is, by the sheer odds against any one team, one of the toughest tasks in all baseball. Still, Lefebvre, an ex-football and diamond pro, couldn't spot a lineup weakness. His team was anchored around two 16-year-olds: pitcher Frank Layana, the 6-foot-1, 190-pound son of a Basque mechanic, who threw like a young Bob Feller; and Billy Consolo, "player of the year" at third base in Los Angeles high school competition. The 180-pound Consolo is the son of Joseph and Laura Consolo, who came to America from Sicily.

"Just like the DiMaggio family," grinned Billy, "Maybe that's a lucky omen, coach."

Otherwise, the team represented many lands, many faiths. Slim, blond second-baseman Joe Maguire is of Irish stock. George Anderson, shortstop, has Swedish blood. Catcher Bill Lachemann, iron man of the team, who caught every game through the season, is Swiss, Mel

Goldberg, Jewish, Buzz Schulte, German, and Carl Maggio, Italian, were other regulars.

The Crenshaw team's caliber quickly was shown as it raced through its local league with only one defeat and crushed Compton in the district play-off with 30 runs in two games. Yet the Post was worried. No further word had come from Clampett and various attempts to see him failed. It seemed clear that the auto tycoon had merely "taken a flier" to help out some youngsters, but with no real personal interest in Legion baseball, "I tried to see Mr. Clampett nine times without luck," reviews Lefebvre. "We felt that since it was his money, he should know what we had accomplished and what a swell bunch of boys he was backing.'

When Crenshaw beat Latin-American Post for the 4th Area championship, the sponsor still was absent. He remained a background figure while the team made headlines in Los Angeles by stopping San Diego in two straight games for the southern California crown. But he did briefly meet the boys and shake hands while publicity pictures were taken in his agency showroom on Figueroa Street just before the state tournament at Sacramento.

"Sorry I haven't seen you play," he apologized. "But I've just been too busy."

At Sacramento, the Crenshaw party was cheered to find that Clampett had arranged the best hotel accommodations and taxi transportation to Edmonds Field. But the team was dealt a staggering blow when Sacramento Post 61 won the first game of the state play-off, 5-2. That put them a single game from elimination. Ben Lefebvre, who had been told by Clampett to take the boys on a sight-seeing trip of San Francisco at his expense, wasn't surprised by the players' reaction. When he entered the locker room after their defeat, they chorused, "No trip to Frisco! We're staying here for a workout."

Next morning, for three hours, Cren-

shaw went through a thorough fielding and batting drill. They were ready for Sacramento in the second game. Spotting the northern Californias a seventhinning, 9-7 lead, they won, 10-9, when Consolo tripled with the bases loaded.

The third and decisive game was a 3-2 thriller in which Frank Layana's five-hit pitching was the difference.

Fred Clampett's emergence as a "hep" sponsor dates from that victory. He complimented each player personally. He arranged to put Charley Wilson and Ben Lefebvre on \$100-a-week salaries while they were away from their Los Angeles jobs and on the road in the weeks ahead. He guaranteed all expense above what the national Legion program and sponsoring local Posts expend on a traveling department champion-ship club. "Will \$500 a week cover your incidentals?" he asked Wilson. Wilson happily agreed that it would—and more.

Crenshaw's next test came August 18-22 at Winslow, Arizona in the Region 12, four-state tournament. The first game broke all Legion records for longevity. A combined dust storm that several times halted the game, plus Crenshaw's booming bats, resulted in a four-hour, 30-minute, 27-7 marathon defeat of Tucson's Morgan McDermott Post. Next Crenshaw cut down Farmington, Utah, 7-2, on Paul (Buzz) Schulte's nifty five-hit pitching. Blanking Tucson, 11-0 in a third game gave Crenshaw the Region championship cup -presented by Governor Howard Pyle of Arizona.

That night Charley Wilson phoned Fred Clampett in Los Angeles. "Well, we're now one of the 12 best Legion teams in the country," he reported.

"How do you arrive at that?" asked Clampett.

As Wilson explained, he became aware that the millionaire had no idea that his team was involved in a program that spreads coast to coast and border to border. Wilson told him that of more than 16,000 teams that started the season, only a dozen remained to fight it out in the sectional and national eliminations ahead. Clampett was astonished—and impressed.

"I didn't know it was that big," he confessed. "From now on, I'd like a wired report on every game you play. And let me know if you need anything."

Few Legion teams have been better backed than Crenshaw through the final weeks of 1951. At Clampett's agencies, more than 300 workers "got the fever" and listened for radio flashes of game results at Hastings, Nebraska and Detroit. As Clampett now says, "I found out that something pretty wonderful was going on. Everybody in Los Angeles, it seemed, was rooting for our kids to win. Before it was over, I had the biggest kick I've had in 30 years."

Hastings provided two easy wins for Crenshaw – then a near-disaster. In the first two Section D games, Post 715 shut out Omaha, 10-0, and Billings, Montana, 6-0. That gave the boys the remarkable record of three consecutive shutouts in national elimination play - counting the final 11-0 waxing of Tucson at Winslow -against 27 runs scored themselves, But fighting Omaha came back in the final contest that went 13 frantic, crowdrousing innings. Crenshaw needed another dramatic base-theft by the speedy Consolo and doubles by Joe Maguire and outfielder Don Kenway to win out in the 13th, 3-2.

"I was sure then that they would be champions at Detroit," says Ben Lefebvre. "We had a sick ball club, due to some bad drinking water encountered earlier. Yet in the pinch, they got the runs we needed."

A gesture the boys haven't forgotten came from the manager of the defeated Billings Post entry. Coming to Crenshaw's dugout, he presented half a dozen shiny new Louisville Slugger bats to his team's conquerors. "My gang wanted you to have these," he said. "We hope they bring you luck."

Before the team reached Detroit for the national finals, it was treated to further Fred Clampett generosities. In Arizona, chartered buses took players to the Painted Desert and to the site of a famed meteor crash. At Omaha, they were whisked to Boys Town for luncheon. At Detroit, President Clarence Bleicher of the Chrysler Corporation explained that Clampett had commissioned him their "official host," and rolled out the plush carpet. The team toured the Chrysler plant and enjoyed a dinner with company executives. Wilson and Lefebvre found that a sedan fresh off the assembly line was at their disposal while in the Motor City. Each player was provided with "tip" and pocket money by the sponsor.

It was quite a rise in fortunes for a team which a season before didn't know where its baseballs were coming from.

As far as attendance was concerned, the 1951 National Championship at bigleague Briggs Stadium, home of the Detroit Tigers, was disappointing. But the class of play was as good as any yet seen in 25 years of the Little World Series. Crenshaw Post drew Jacksonville, Florida's De Saussure Post in its first game. Only 700 fans saw Frank Layana pitch an eight-hitter, strike out 10 and single home two runs of a decisive 8-4 victory.

Game No. 2 was a heartstopper all the way. For nine innings Cincinnati's Robert E. Bentley Post and Crenshaw played tight 0-0 baseball. Bentley Post has had two national championship teams – in 1944 and 1947 – and this one almost made it three. In the 9th, Cren-

shaw's rugged Bill Lachemann, a stocky, genial type known as "Fat Man" by his teammates, slammed a single to right field. Don Kenway then hammered a 345-foot double off the left-field wall. Slow-footed Lachemann was replaced for a pinch-runner. Up came first baseman Jerry Siegert in one of the most crucial situations any teen-age athlete can face. Jerry had been in a deep slump, hitless in the past seven games. When he reached a three-ball, two-strike count the pressure was so intense that Ben Lefebvre couldn't bear to look.

"Then I heard a wild yell and our dugout went crazy," says Ben. "Jerry had socked one off the first baseman's glove into right field. It gave us the game, 1-0."

White Plains, N. Y., sparked by Jack Yvars, brother of the New York Giants' Sal Yvars, handed Crenshaw its first defeat since the California finals in the third contest. Yvars pitched a neat 3-1 victory. And professional scouts cast longing glances at Grover Jones, husky Negro catcher for White Plains, who scored two of the runs. Jones later was named "player of the year" in Legion baseball.

Back home, an aroused Fred Clampett wired: "YOU CAN STILL DO IT!" But to do it meant beating the same White Plains bunch in the championship game. Ben Lefebvre had to make no bed-check that night. Every Crenshaw player was asleep by 10:30. There was a grim attitude as the teams took the field before a scant 5000 fans at Briggs Stadium.

With Frank Layana overworked, Crenshaw had to rely on Buzz Schulte to do the pitching. Buzz, a quiet type, is student body president and a straight — "A" student at Loyola High in Los Angeles. He returned to the dugout after the first inning with a shocked look, Grover Jones had homered with two men on base for a 3-0 White Plains lead.

"Don't worry," cracked cocky Billy Consolo. "We'll get those runs back and some more."

Crenshaw did, with a four-run uprising in their half of the first inning. And went on to score seven more times in six innings for an 11-7 triumph. Buzz Schulte was Crenshaw's particular hero. Not only did he pitch with courage, but tripled home two runs at bat.

They had made the grade. Sixteen Los Angeles youths who had walked the most precarious tightrope in many Legion seasons were World Junior champions. They had shown Fred Clampett that he had invested more wisely than he knew.

"What I did actually didn't amount to much, but the returns are tremendous," Clampett said recently. Business associates say they never saw him more pleased than when, at a welcome banquet for the team, Paul Helms, of the Helms Athletic Foundation, awarded Clampett a plaque with the inscription: "Friend of Youth - There is No Finer Epitaph."

The returns to the Crenshaw players are as pleasing to report. At least four of them are regarded as sure-fire recipients of a big-league bonus when they finish high school and can sign professional contracts. Seven others, says Ben Lefebvre, plan to attend college on baseball scholarships.

Lt. Com. Larry French believes that the widespread publicity given the colorful Crenshaw team in California will act to aid the general sponsor-getting problem. When the team reached home, more than 500 fans greeted them, including members of the Los Angeles city council. Fred Clampett arranged a welcoming tour that ran for weeks. Seats of honor were given all hands at the Hollywood Stars ball park, the Los Angeles Rams-New York Yank pro football game, the Ice Follies and Hollywood Legion Post fights. Some 600 turned out for a banquet at which Clampett presented an electric razor to each player. He also added attractive traveling jackets for the team's trip to the World Series in October, which is the American Legion's annual gift to its national champions. Altogether the sponsor spent \$2500 on the onetime "orphans" throughout the last season.

Fred Clampett's discovery of Legion baseball's worth is best shown by the first full-scale television motion picture yet made of an American Legion team. Financed by Clampett under the title "Thrill of a Lifetime," it recreates Crenshaw Post's victory at Detroit. Plans are being completed to distribute the film to TV stations all over the country. It is considerably more than advertising promotion by an automobile dealer.

You have only to look at the greying business man shown standing in the Crenshaw dugout - shouting encouragement to his team - to know that.

THE END

The Scientific Approach To Money Making

(Continued from page 19)

Do you see any commercial possibility in all this? Uncounted others did. One was the Beetle Boat Co. It found that reinforced plastics can be used in the construction of small boats, which can be mass-produced all in one piece. The boats are inexpensive – barnacles won't form on them and they don't require caulking. As a matter of fact, a half dozen companies are already in the field, among them the Winner Manufacturing Co. of Trenton, N. J.; Cape Cod Ship Building Co. of Wareham, Mass.; Wizard Manufacturing Co. of Costa Mesa, Calif., and Garform Industries of Wagner, Okla. An experimental storm boat, molded for the Army Corps of Engineers by the Winner firm, recently underwent a torture test at Fort Belvoir, Va. As a climax, the boat was zoomed out of the water and onto a rocky beach at 30 miles an hour. It came through undaunted and unharmed.

Reinforced plastics are now either on an experimental or actual-use basis by the armed forces as crash helmets, ammunition boxes, aircraft ducts, small boats, pontoons, skiis, arctic shelters, body armor, tote boxes, mapping paper, shoe shanks, domes for shielding radar and other electronic equipment, landing mats, cafeteria trays and countless other things.

What's in it for you? If you can think of something, the Society of the Plastics Industry, 295 Madison Ave., New York, will tell you the names of the firms which make the raw material.

Take, now, a brand new group of synthetic products known as silicones, some of which are already in use, others still in the laboratory stage. They are nothing short of incredible. These products, resulting from research by such giant corporations as General Electric, Dow Corning and Union Carbide and Carbon, consist of rubber, oils, resins, greases - which resist heat and cold, last practically forever, are water repellent, have remarkable insulating faculties, among other things. Silicone rubber, just as one example, remains elastic in the temperature extremes between 60 below and 575 above zero.

Any ideas?

Plenty of people have already gone to town on silicones. A packet of tissues for cleaning eye glasses, called Sight Savers, has been on the market for quite a while. It utilizes silicones. Already, silicone water-repellent compounds are being whomped up, smart manufacturers having jumped into the field. And one outfit has even marketed a hunk of silicone rubber as a toy - it can be stretched like a rubber band, yet broken when tugged sharply; it can be rolled into a ball and bounced; it can be molded like clay and yet droops by itself into a heap like a tired dray horse.

Then there's another bright prodigy called zirconium, a little genius of a metal which has flashed upon the market and is cutting all sorts of fancy capers. Its qualifications: exceptional resistance to tarnishing and corrosion; spark-producing even when wet, not to mention that it will not deteriorate in warm or moist air; can be alloyed with other metals to create a substance combining lightness with powerful tensile strength; has infinite possibilities in every branch of the ceramic industry.

What's in zirconium for the manufacturer? Rings, knives, jewelry, forks and spoons of pure zirconium are near and they are bound to be immensely popular because of their non-tarnishing qualities. Surgeons want the metal for bone screws and plates and engineers want it to make equipment which would resist acids. More, the aircraft industry is developing airfield landing mats of a magnesium, zinc, silver and zirconium alloy.

Big things are already coming from zirconium, not only as a metal but in other forms. The Titanium Alloy Manufacturing division of the National Lead Company in Niagara Falls, N. Y., has used zirconium carbonate as a base for an ointment which does wonders against poison ivy itch.

The Metal Hydrides Co. of Beverly, Mass., is now making industrial-size sparking flints of a zirconium-lead al-

loy.

Hundreds of firms are using zirconium products in every branch of the ceramic industry - tile, terra cotta, white ware, art pottery, sanitary ware, dinner ware.

There's money in the little white genius called zirconium. Can you find a use for it?

Have a close look at bentonite, a clay which has been around for a good many decades but has only recently come into its own as scientists lift the lid off its potentialities.

Every time you polish off a hot fudge sundae you partake of some bentonite. Don't be afraid – it's good for you, and even better for the sundae. Bentonite, you see, has a unique quality of bulking up anything with which it is mixed. Take plain old chocolate syrup, add bentonite, heat and you get gobs of gooey hot fudge.

Want some ideas on what to do with bentonite?

Mix it with oil and you have a grease better than most others.

Mix it with removing chemicals and you have a superior paint remover, with a consistency like soft putty.

Can you think of a commercial use for a semi-solid, viscous ink? Bentonite will create it.

Can you think of any liquid which can be made more useful commercially in a thicker form? Bentonite will do it.

Ever hear of titanium dioxide? Research and development in the substance was pioneered by the National Lead Co. of New York. While seeking to improve its qualities as a pigment, scientists discovered that when pure oxide, finely powdered, is fed through an oxyacetylene flame, it collects in a solid, carrot-shaped "boule" which is black at first, but turns to faint yellow under careful heating.

The stuff which results, called titania or rutile, looks and acts remarkably like a diamond, due to its index of refraction, or its ability to bend light rays. This is the property which makes a stone glitter. A diamond's index is high, 2.42, but rutile's is higher still, 2.62 to 2.90, although a diamond is harder.

Got any ideas on what to do with a synthetic diamond, other than trying to palm it off on your girl friend as the genuine article? Many have and are already selling synthetic diamonds, rubies and star sapphires all over the country and doing right fine, all because they saw a business gem glittering in one of science's newest laboratory creations.

Then there's titanium. It was discovered more than 150 years ago but its tremendous properties have been known only for the past few years. Lots of people are going to make lots of money out of titanium - Dr. Julian Glasser, research metallurgist at the Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology is just one of the experts who believe it may take its place among the other tonnage metals within the next five years. Leading metallurgists and industrial experts believe it will be in many ways superior to anything now available. It is light, strong and corrosion-resistant. It can be welded easily, forged, hot worked and extruded and its resistance to electricity is high. Readily surface hardened, it will alloy to some extent with every known metal. At high temperature ranges, it is the best performing light metal known.

Titanium is already used extensively in jet aircraft where metals performing well under high temperatures are vital. Clyde Williams, director of the Battelle Memorial Institute, the nation's largest independent research organization, predicts a much wider use in the aircraft industry. Mr. Williams, one of the top authorities on titanium, points out that in the air a pound of weight saved is worth about \$25 and, on an equal strength basis, titanium is lighter than either aluminum or steel. The saving in replacing a jet compressor in a jet engine with one made of titanium, for example, would be about \$5,000.

Next to the air industry, great savings are indicated for motor transport. Every unnecessary pound for a trailer costs from 40 to 50 cents and a trailer made of titanium would weigh only a little more than half of one made of steel. Titanium also has a future in the petroleum, chemical, paper-making and food-processing industries, not to mention on ships, where corrosion costs a fabulous sum each year.



From where I sit by Joe Marsh

It's Slim's For An "Honest" Meal

Most people thought Slim Benson would probably go broke when he first started his system of letting customers figure out their own checks over at his big diner on the highway. Here's how he does it:

Slim trusts his customers to pay for as much as they eat—you simply tell Sally, his cashier, the amount of your total bill. It works, too. Take the other day when Buck Harris told Sally his bill was 35¢.

Now I was right there with Buck and I knew all he had was coffee and pie which comes to a quarter. "How come thirty-five cents?" I asked Buck. "Had an extra cup of java the other day, Joe, and forgot all about it—'til now," he says.

From where I sit, most people are basically honest—and that goes for their opinions, too, even though they may be different than our own. I like a glass of beer with my dinner; you may prefer something else . . . but we all ought to be allowed to "figure it out" ourselves.

Joe Marsh

You'd think, wouldn't you, that atomic energy is something locked fast in the vaults of Oak Ridge or the minds of a handful of scientists. Yet many persons are now actually in the atomic energy business—or some phase of it—and profiting handsomely!

Boris and Alexander Pregel, for instance, run the Canadian Radium and Uranium Corp., with offices in New York, Producing refined radium, radium products and uranium, they are one of four such companies in the world. The firm is constantly coming up with new radium products, one of which is called radon ointment, the only known remedy for burns produced by radioactivity. It also makes a variety of luminous compounds, most of them used extensively by the armed forces. As just one example, there is a plastic tubing coated with radioactive material which engineers who clear enemy mine fields drop in their wake as they proceed. It enables infantrymen who follow to find a glowing path of safety through mined areas.

One outfit recently came out with radiation lampshades, which are sheet metal devices to be set up outdoors in a target area to determine the position of an atomic bomb explosion. Heat radiation from the blast will scorch the paint on the inside, showing the direction from which the radiation came. The Nuclear Products Co. of Costa Mesa, Calif., is marketing a new photographic tool called Static Master, which employs a polonium strip to remove static, dust and lint from slides and negatives.

Dr. Bernard E. Proctor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology told the Institute of Food Technologists recently that atom-treated foods can be preserved up to five years without refrigeration. He said that 60 percent of

the foods we know today will remain in good condition and show no change in flavor if they are heat-sealed in transparent, flexible wrappers and submitted to the gamma rays of atomic piles. Big companies are now experimenting ex-



"I don't believe in nagging at a man. You can accomplish so much more by hitting him with something."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

tensively with atom-treated foods—is there a clue here on how you can get in on the ground floor? Remember that the boys who did the spadework in the frozen foods industry are sitting mighty pretty today!

A doctor is driving along the street; at intervals he puts a gadget resembling a hearing aid to his ear, presses a button and a voice calls out a series of numbers. When he hears a particular number, he stops the car, makes a phone call. Then he rushes to an emergency

The little gadget is actually a tiny radio receiver and the doctor is a client of Aircall, a radio paging service. When the patient's home called the doctor's office, his nurse phoned the Aircall headquarters, where the doctor's code number was put on a sound film and broadcast every 22 seconds. When the client hears his number, that's his cue to call his office. Aircall has about 250 subscribers who pay a \$10 monthly fee. They include business executives, lawyers, physicians, private detectives, radio producers, even plumbing companies.

Yes, new wonders are coming off the scientific assembly lines all the time and each represents a new business and a new opportunity for wealth for somebody. The Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. has just developed a process expected to offer the chemical world 150,000 new compounds in the form of fluoro-chemicals, many with special properties that will make them particularly valuable industrially. The green magic in plants, chlorophyll, has been found to speed the healing of wounds in addition to climinating odors. Synthetic yarns are revolutionizing the textile industry.

For centuries, alchemists of old sought the clusive philosopher's stone which could turn baser metals into gold. The old boys failed but the scientists of today have finally turned the trick.

They're making gold in them that labs. Plenty of smart chaps have brought buckets to scoop some up. And there's lots more left!



A Quiet Street In Washington

(Continued from page 12)

"That Shannon," Sean grits. "I'd like to get my hands on that guy for about three seconds. He is a jerk, he always was a jerk and his family is a collection of jerks."

"You know this guy and his family personally?" I ask.

"Sure," Sean says. "They live a couple of miles from our place. All terrible. Except maybe one."

Once he got the idea that W. P. Shannon ain't coming to the rescue and once he gets it through his head he is in the 307th until the Army makes another one of its dizzy double-takes, he settles down to some good soldiering. It ain't long before he is sergeant. I'd been in the Army for a long time and I'm still Pfc., mostly because I can't stand prosperity. Every time I get a couple of stripes I go out and celebrate and next day I am back where I started again.

Like I said, I am Sean's partner on Washington town patrol which ain't too bad duty if you don't take it too serious. I mean some hot-shots go around looking for trouble and usually find it and wind up flat on their back on a Ninth Street sidewalk, but the smart guy picks the quiet streets to patrol, the streets with no bars or dance halls, and it is a rare thing to have to write out a delinquency report or cart anybody off to the cell block. The smart guy also manages to be just out of hearing of any hassle that starts up. Peace, it's wonderful.

"Look, Sean," I said when we start off oh our first tour, "you're senior partner but maybe I can show you a couple of angles. I've got one of the neatest, quietest streets to patrol you ever saw. Here, there ain't been a loud word spoke since Garfield is President and there is a lunchroom where the proprietor hands out coffee and sandwiches because I think he is running a game upstairs and he don't want no trouble with the cops, even the M.P.'s."

"The O.D.," Sean says, sort of doubtfully, "might come tooling up in his jeep, checking the beat we're supposed to patrol."

"I know every officer that pulls O.D.," I tell him, "and I know how they operate. When Lieutenant Young, that's O.D. tonight, comes around we'll be smartly pacing our beat in a military manner."

"Lead on, O'Brien," Sean grins. "I am in your hands."

So we cut up a couple of back alleys to the quietest street in Washington, D. C., and take over our patrol. It is a balmy night in May and it is very nice, with the lawns smelling wet and



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fresh and the trees hanging low over the sidewalk and all in all life is not too bad.

"Is this all we do?" Pedersen asks, after awhile, "Shouldn't we be breaking up riots or something? I am getting bored, just walking around like this."

"We're protecting the peace and quiet of the Capital of the United States," I remind him. "We have everything under control. There's no trouble anywhere Pedersen and O'Brien are

prowling."
"Yeah," Sean says, "except there seems to be a little bit of trouble up ahead."

Now, I'd been walking that street for a long time and the worst trouble I'd ever run into before was a sailor who was trying to pull the pavement up over him for a blanket. But I looked and there was trouble up ahead,

There was this girl and this guy and from a distance and with both of them shaded by the trees from the street lamp it looks like this guy is slapping this girl about the face and head. We run up and see the guy is an officer, a First John, and he is not slugging this girl; he is using his hands to protect himself from the punches the dame is throwing at him from all angles.

"Hold it," Sean says. "With headliners at Uline Arena getting all that dough, why fight for free?"

We can't see the girl's face on account of the shadows but it is easy to see that although she is about as big as a Provost Marshal's heart, she is nice in the right places. She spots our brassards in the dark and hollers:

"M.P.'s, I want this - this brute arrested!

For a brute, this lieutenant – he has moved into the light - is on the small side. His brass shows he is in the Finance Department, a branch of the

service I have never learned to love because they have mathematical wizards in that bunch that can figure down to the last second every bit of bad time you pull in the guardhouse and take it out of your pa '.

This lieutenant picks up his cap and gets his necktie straight. We salute and he returns the salute, looking like he wishes he was a million miles away from where he is. Then he braces his shoulders and gets very military.

"All a mistake," he tells Pedersen. "The young lady and I were just - er fooling around.'

"Fooling around, he calls it!" the girl yells. "This – this Pentagon Romeo tried to kiss me!"

"And a very good idea," Sean Pedersen says, nodding.

I, personally, wish to get out of there fast. This guy is an officer, if only in Finance, and we are about four blocks off our beat and it is getting time for Lieutenant Young, the O.D., to ride past and watch us patrolling along in a military manner.

"Just a mistake, eh, sir?" I ask, "In that case we'll be getting along.'

"Waaaaait a minute!" the girl yelps. "I demand you arrest this man!"

"Just for trying to kiss you?" Sean asks. "You must spend most of your time calling the cops, lady.

"It isn't that," the girl whoops. "This wolf has a wife and eight children over in Arlington.'

"Only three," the lieutenant bleats, "and -" I see him smirk as he remembers something. "As a matter of fact," he goes on, "the sergeant couldn't arrest me even if he had a charge. It requires an officer to arrest another officer, Miss Shannon.'

"Miss Shannon!" Sean cries." "Miss Shannon! I thought that fire siren voice was familiar.

IMP-ULSES

By Ponce de Leon



Now I am wishing hard that Sean Pedersen and I really had gone on our beat instead of picking a nice, quiet street where nothing ever happened.

The girl comes out into the light and she is a red-head and a looker, even if she does look ready to explode right now. She puts her hands on her hips and tilts her head back at Sean.

"So it is you!" she hollers up at him. "I might've known that for anybody to be as big and as dumb as you are he'd have to be the Swede with the crazy Irish front name, Sean Olaf Pedersen."

"Sergeant Sean Olaf Pedersen to you, squirt!" Sean hollers back down at her, "and no cracks about my name or I'll tell these people what they used to call you in high school."

WALLY



"You wouldn't dare!" she hisses.
"You breathe even one hint of that slanderous nickname and I'll—I'll—"

"You'll what?" Sean sneers. "Call the M.P.'s?"

"Sergeant," barks the lieutenant – or anyway yaps, "you are talking to the daughter of Congressman W. P. Shannon, chairman of the —"

"Old Brickyard Shannon," Sean interrupts. "I know him, Lieutenant, I knew him when he used to put all his nine kids to work after school, scrubbing old bricks clean so he could sell them for new ones."

"He never did!" Miss Shannon screams. "And anyway, if he did, my father never kept his son on a manure spreader till five minutes before school. Pee-yew!"

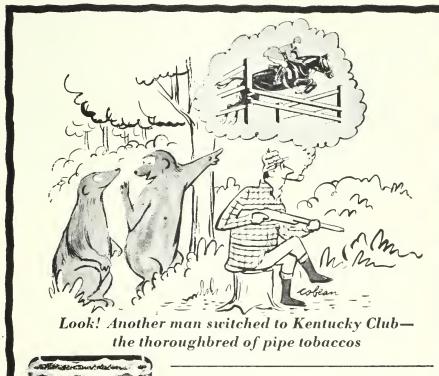
"My father -"

"Well, my father -"

"Sergeant!" the lieutenant screeches. Sean leaves off bellowing at the girl and turns to the Finance guy.

"Look, Junior," he says in a kindly tone, "why don't you run along? Then there won't be any trouble and your wife and eight kids in Arlington won't find out you spend your spare time trying to kiss young ladies on dark streets."

"It wasn't-I wasn't-" the lieutenant





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splutters. "I was escorting Miss Shannon to where her car was parked, down the street there, from a party and she -and I-" He evidently remembers the wife and kids because he stops talking, gargles a couple of times and skitters away.

"Now as we were saying-" Sean begins.

"Oh, you big chump!" the lady snaps. "You've certainly done it now, Lieutenant Biggles—"

"Forget Lieutenant Biggles," Sean says, "Let's get back to our little chat. And speaking of fathers, is yours any better?"

"Better?" she asks. Her voice sounds like it ain't dropping its left any.

"Why, I thought he'd hurt his hand so he couldn't write any letters," Sean explains, "and probably lost his voice so he couldn't dictate any answers to the couple of dozen letters I wrote him."

"It wasn't a couple of dozen," she comes back at him. "There were only five."

"Oh," my partner growls, "so you know all about it, huh? Old Brickyard Shannon has been bragging about how he's been pushing that big dumb Swede Pedersen around, huh?"

"It wasn't like that at all. He-"

"He didn't answer 'em!" Pedersen yells. "Too much of a big shot to answer an enlisted man's letter, an enlisted man who's been a neighbor of his. If it was that little lieutenant that wrote him, I'll bet he'd break his neck answering it. Yeah, he'd probably trot his own fat neck over to the Pentagon to deliver it in person. He'd-"

I don't know how she reaches that far but at this point Miss Shannon hands Sean Olaf Pedersen a beautiful bust in

"Don't you talk about my father that way!" she tells him in a voice that must reach Bethesda. Sean is backing away, his hand to his schnozz, looking at the girl.

"Listen," I bust in, "I'm just O'Brien, J. J., but if we don't get back on our beat before the O.D. makes his check, we are in trouble.'

"Trouble, hah!" cries the girl. "You won't know what trouble is till you see what I do to big characters who talk about my father the way this awful creature has.

With that she clacks her high heels down the street to where her coupe is parked, gets in, slams the door after her, whams the starter, makes the gears squeal and takes off like a big-tailed bird. Sean Pedersen looks after the car and shakes his head, grinning.

"Some gal," he tells me. "She always was."

"Some gal is right," I admit, "and let's get back on the beat."

We were lucky. No more than we begin patrolling our beat in a military

manner than the O.D.'s jeep comes around the corner. We snap him a salute, he returns it, and the jeep keeps on going with the lieutenant probably telling himself it is a relief to have a couple of men like Pedersen and O'Brien that he can depend on.

I am still shaking hands with myself for being such a good luck boy the next morning in barracks when the charge of quarters brings trouble.

"Pedersen and O'Brien," he says. "Front and center. The captain wants to see you guys."

I know the words, I know the tone of voice, I know what's coming. I ought to; I'd been through it enough times. I look across the aisle at Sean.

"That some gal of yours," I tell him, "has blown the whistle and now we are headed for the coal pile."

He looks funny, like he is having trouble believing that even a girl who has busted him in the nose would turn him in like this.

"I knew she had a temper," he mutters, "but I didn't think - I didn't dream -

"Come on," I tell him. "The captain is no man to keep waiting.'

We go down to the captain's office, get the top soldier's nod to go in. The Old Man shuffles some papers around and then looks at us.

"I don't know what you've got yourself and Pedersen into now, O'Brien," he says, "but it must be good - very good. The Colonel wants to see both of you on the double, and I'm going with you."

This, I tell myself, is the worst yet. I have been chewed by captains, majors and lieutenant-colonels before this but this is the first time I have been personally chewed by a chicken colonel. I curse the day I ever find that quiet street where the lunchroom guy hands out sandwiches and coffee and where Miss Shannons rassle around with lieutenants from the Finance Department.

Anybody can see at one look that the Colonel has been waiting for us. It looks to me like he has been waiting for us since breakfast and his breakfast was terrible. He don't waste any time starting in.

"I have received a complaint from the Provost Marshal's office," he says, "that yesterday at about 2100 Sergeant Sean Olaf Pedersen and a Private First Class encountered First Lieutenant George A. Biggles and Miss Katherine M. Shannon, daughter of Representative W. P. Shannon on"-he looks down at the paper on his desk-"Cutler Avenue, Northwest, where you, Sergeant Pedersen, were insubordinate to the lieutenant and insulting to Miss Shannon. The complaint states that you called Miss Shannon a-a squirt, that you said she sounded like a fire siren, that you made derogatory remarks

Manufactured by

about her father. Furthermore, Pedersen, the complaint states that you addressed the lieutenant as—uh—Junior."

"Yes, sir," says Sean.

"Furthermore," the Colonel rumbles on, "there was no Cutler Avenue, Northwest, included in your patrol beat. What were you doing on Cutler Avenue at 2100, Sergeant?"

"That was my fault, sir," I break in.

"All my fault."

Me, I'm a Pfc. and I'll never get any higher, I guess. The guardhouse is nothing new to me; I'll probably be serving out bad time when we have them space ships you read about in comic books. But Sean is a sergeant and a good Joe and there is no reason he should get fouled up on account of this red-headed snitch and her Finance lieutenant.

"I see," the Colonel says in a voice that says he don't see. "You were the one who called Congressman W. P. Shannon's daughter a squirt. You were the one who told her she had a voice like a fire siren. You were the one who made the remarks about her father and called the lieutenant Junior. From your record, O'Brien, it should have been you but the complaint names Sergeant Pedersen."

"I mean about the Cutler Avenue deal, sir," I explain. "I told Sergeant Pedersen —"

"Never mind, Johnny," Sean breaks in. "The whole thing is my foul-up, sir. O'Brien didn't have anything to do with it."

"This Damon and Pythias act is very touching," the Colonel rumbles, "but I doubt that the Provost Marshal's office is going to break down and cry over it. I think you were both drunk and I intend to make an example of you."

While he's saying this, he's slamming the top of his desk with his fist, making things jump up and down.

"Captain," he tells our Old Man, "put these two under arrest in quarters till I find out just what Headquarters wants me to do with this. By the way they talked on the phone, I think it will be a firing squad. Congressman Shannon is a big wheel up on The Hill and to have a couple of my men insult his daughter and — oh, take them away!"

The captain hustles us out of there and back to barracks. Halfway there, he opens his mouth for the first time.

"Pedersen," he says, in a hurt voice, "if you had to goof off in all directions like that, why, oh why did you have to pick out Congressman W. P. Shannon's one and only child?"

"She's got five brothers and three sisters," Sean says. "Begging the captain's pardon."

"Huh – how do you know?" the cap-

"I grew up with the whole tribe of them, sir," says Sean.





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The captain stops dead and stares up at Pedersen.

You mean you know the young lady?" he asks. Sean nods. "Well, in that case, it was just a couple of old friends meeting, eh? A lot of kidding around and nothing serious. Say, if that's true, maybe things won't go so tough with you. We can explain to the Colonel that this was all just a lot of fooling around between old hometown pals and nothing was meant seriously."

"I," says Sean, real grim, "meant every word I said. Kitty Shannon is a squirt, her voice sounds like a fire siren,



"Yoo hoo, homemaker!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

and Congressman W. P. Shannon is a loud-mouthed phony who's got a snitch for a daughter and -'

"Sean," I cry. "Don't say no more."

He stops talking but he has said enough. The captain is sore now and he marches us into the barracks and tells us to stay there or else. We go upstairs to our bunks. There is a long silence.

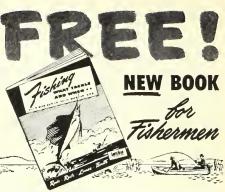
"The out," I said, finally, "was right there in front of us.'

"Don't you get it, Johnny? Sean asks, laying on his bunk with his hands behind his head. "She turned us in to get us in a jam so I'd plead for mercy from her and her old man. Maybe W. P. Shannon could get us out of this, but before I'd let that little witch get away with one like this I'd spend twenty years to life in Leavenworth."

Another silence.

"She must be quite a dame," I said, "this whistle-blowing Shannon gal that runs to papa and gets him to haul the Provost Marshal's office out of bed to look up the regulations we busted."

"Funny thing, though, Johnny," he says, "I never pegged her for a wrongo like that. Matter of fact, I was nuts



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about Kitty. I guess I've been nuts about her ever since I was old enough to look around and take notice. We went together pretty steady in school. Oh, of course we were always having fights and breaking up but we always got back together again. The last fight we had was just before I went in the Army. She wrote me once, Said she was ready to forgive me if I'd apologize for whatever it was that started that last fight. And I never did, I'm glad I didn't now. If Kitty Shannon would snitch, turn us in, just to make me crawl, I'm glad I found out what kind she is."

"Maybe —" I starts, but Sean shakes his head.

"No maybe's," he says. "I'm going to get in some sack time."

Which sounds like as good an idea as any, before the top soldier realizes he's got two men he can use on the pail and mop squad. But it seems like I ain't no more than shut my eyes before the C.Q. is shaking me. Seems we are going back to the Colonel's office.

"Boy," I tell Sean, "they certainly didn't waste any time on this one, did they?"

"Sooner or later, what's the difference?" he shrugs.

The captain don't say anything while he's taking us to the Colonel. Neither of us say anything either—that is, until the three of us walk into the Colonel's office. Then Sean gives out with a squawk. Standing right by the Colonel's desk is the cause of all this, Miss Katherine M. Shannon, and beside her is a large, red-faced character I peg as Miss Shannon's papa, Congressman W. P. Shannon himself.

"Sergeant Pedersen—" the Colonel begins, but that is all the further he gets. The girl breaks across the office like a recruit getting out of the gas chamber and she throws herself at Sean from five feet away and grabs him around the neck.

"Oh Sean, darling!" she hollers. "This is simply awful! That terrible little insignificant worm of a Lieutenant Biggles! He ought to be drummed out of the Army or have his shoulder straps cut off with a sword or whatever it is they do to them. Oh Sean, did they throw you in jail? Oh darling, tell me that you're all right!"

Sean Olaf Pedersen looks like he has just been told he is getting General Eisenhower's job. He backs away, the girl still dangling from his neck, and he looks at the Colonel and then at the large character I have spotted as W. P. Shannon because he looks like a big shot Congressman ought to look, and then at the captain and then at the Colonel again.

"Oh, Sean," the red-headed girl keeps yipping. "To think I was to blame for all this!"

Sean finally gets himself able to talk. "You can say that again," he tells her. "What's the idea of blowing the whistle on us? What did I say to you except a couple of homely truths?"

"Sergeant Pedersen—" the Colonel begins again, but the girl cuts him off.

"I blew the whistle on you!" she yells. "Sean Pedersen, you don't think I made the complaint! It was that little worm of a lieutenant who tried to kiss me—the one you rescued me from!"

"Miss Shannon —" the Colonel starts, but it ain't that poor guy's day to finish anything he begins, not with the Shannon dame in the room.

"When your captain told the Colonel that we'd been practically engaged all our lives," she says, "and the Colonel called daddy and I answered the phone and listened in, sort of, I knew right

WALLY



(From February, 1932 A.L.M.)

away it was that lieutenant who caused all the trouble. So I told daddy what had happened and he got hold of whoever it is you're supposed to see and then we came right straight here and now you stand there and accuse me of —oh, you big dumb Swede. I don't know why I love you so much!"

I am standing at Attention all this time and my neck aches but I don't relax; right then I wouldn't break Attention to watch Betty Grable walk by because O'Brien, J. J., is taking no chances of making the Colonel stop smiling at this time.

Congressman W. P. Shannon steps in now with a large hand poked out in Sean's direction and a large grin on his puss.

"Sean, m'boy!" he says. "It's a great pleasure to see you. I've been reading about you—the medal and all—but I didn't know you were stationed in Washington until this happened. Why didn't you look me up, Sean? We'd have been proud to have you out for dinner, or something."

Pedersen makes a noise like he'd been kicked in the stomach. Miss Shannon lets go of his neck and drops back to her own feet, looking like a kid that's done something she knows she's going to be walloped for, but hopes not.

"Why-didn't-l-look-you-up?"

"Yes, why not? As good friends as we've always been and the Colonel says



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you've been stationed here for some time and not a word out of you to us," Congressman W. P. Shannon says. "What was the matter? I hope it wasn't the silly tiff you had with Katherine that kept you away."

"Look," says Sean. "Look. The letters."

"Letters?" asks Congressman W. P. Shannon. "What letters?"

Sean starts to talk and then he looks at Miss Shannon who is very busy at this time, looking at an interesting picture of the staff of the 307th, taken in 1942, at A. P. Hill.

"So you answered the phone when



"Is it cheaper if I furnish the string?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the Colonel called," Sean says, real slow, "and you sort of listened in and that means —"

"Oh, Katherine's been my secretary for some time now," W. P. Shannon explains. "Good at the job, too."

"And she opens your mail," Sean says, nodding.

"Well, yes," said W. P. Shannon. "You see I get so much I couldn't possibly —"

"And she read the five letters I sent you," Pedersen busts in, "and she saw that you never got them. She tore them up. She burned them. She got rid of them somehow just to get back at me for whatever she thinks it was I did when we had that last fight."

Miss Shannon comes around like she's been snapped with a wet towel.

"It wasn't that at all," she cries. "It was—oh, the first letter said you wanted to go back to the front and you'd done enough and I knew daddy would try to do whatever you wanted because he thinks so much of you and I wanted you here—here in Washington, near me, and I—and I just didn't give the letters to daddy and I suppose it was awful but—oh Sean, I couldn't bear to have you go back and here I could

sneak out to Fort Myer here and watch you when you drilled and – oh, Sean, I've got to have you near me!"

She is back around Sean's neck again and this time he's got everything straight and he's holding her almost as tight as she's holding him and I'm still at Attention and not minding it a bit. This is something I can tell during bull sessions that nobody can top; a love scene going on right in front of the Colonel's desk with the Colonel and the captain and Congressman W. P. Shannon all looking like they are watching a tender movie.

The Colonel is the first one to get back to Fort Myer.

"Ah-hmph," he coughs, and Sean and Miss Shannon break. "Under the circumstances, Congressman, I feel sure that the charges against Sergeant Pedersen will be dropped. You say that Lieutenant Biggles has agreed to withdraw his charges?"

"Yes," W. P. Shannon nods. "When my daughter reminded him of certain —er—possibilities, he was most cooperative."

"There is, of course, the matter of Sergeant Pedersen being off his assigned patrol beat," the Colonel goes on, "but it may be excusable in view of the fact that it was his first patrol and he may have been misdirected by his partner. We'll look into that later."

I am waiting for my pal, Sean Olaf Pedersen, to jump in with a cry that no no it is all his fault but the big bum is so wrapped up in Miss Katherine Shannon that he don't even hear the Colonel, I guess. He barely manages to salute when we leave the office and outside, he goes wandering down toward the baseball grandstand with the girl, leaving the captain, the Congressman and me standing there, staring.

"Ah – General Clayborn is waiting for me over at the Officers Club, Captain," says W. P. Shannon. "I wonder if you'd be good enough to come along in my car and direct me."

"A pleasure, sir," says the Old Man. He is stepping into the big sedan when he looks back at me over his shoulder.

"This once, O'Brien," he says, "you were lucky—awfully lucky. But watch your step."

"Yes sir," I tell him, saluting.

I feel good. Sean is out of his jam and he has got his girl, or at least until the next fight. I am not headed for the Little Red Schoolhouse or even any extra duty, this time. I intend to be awful careful, like the captain says. I will never go back to Cutler Avenue with the little lunchroom where the proprietor hands out coffee and sandwiches, Never.

I have got another quiet little street that nobody knows about. And it is a cinch I never take Sean Olaf Pedersen there.

Why You Have Trouble Making Ends Meet

- (Continued from page 13)

a week, isn't far from being the average U. S. wage earner. And Jane, trying to run the house and bring up two children on that income isn't far from being the typical U. S. housewife.

The Thompsons, in fact, are the kind of family that the Bureau of Labor Statistics has in mind each month when it cooks up its Consumers Price Index "for goods and services usually bought by moderate-income families"—the famous cost of living index. If you can tell the Thompsons what is going to happen to the prices that make up the cost of living index, you can tell them just what is going to happen to that \$260 raise.

The answer that you come up with isn't going to make Joe and Jane feel any better. Because as things look now, that \$260 is going to go down the drain just as all the other raises have.

In the first place, there's the government's tax bite. It will take \$80 of the raise. Last year, Joe paid \$326 in federal income taxes. This year, the gentleman with the whiskers wants \$405 — partly because Joe's income is bigger, partly because tax rates have gone up.

That leaves \$180 – a shade better than a 5 percent hike in the take-home the Thompsons have to pay their bills, keep the house going, buy food, and have fun on. What's going to happen to that?

About one-third of the Thompsons' budget is earmarked for food. That's typical of their income bracket.

What happens to food costs will depend a lot on the weather this spring and summer. If the rains come just at the right time and stop at the right time - if it's hot enough in some places and cool enough in others - then the crops will be good, and food prices won't go up much. But even if the weather is perfect, you can't expect prices to go down enough to make a real difference. The farmers have special government price protection. If a crop of one of the basic commodities, such as wheat or corn, is so big that it starts to break the price, the government will take part of it off the farmer's hands (with Joe and Jane footing the bill in taxes). And so farm prices are pretty much a one-way street - going up.

Joe and Jane already have had one piece of rotten luck that they don't even know about. In the fall of 1951, the frost came early in Iowa. It nipped the corn crop before it was quite ready, and so a good part of the corn was "soft," which means it wouldn't keep through the winter. As a result, we are short of corn now and will be until the new crop comes in next fall. Maybe Jane and Joe don't like corn, but that early frost in Iowa was hard luck for them just the same. It takes corn to make meat. And

when corn is expensive, meat is too.

About 13 percent of the Thompsons' money goes into clothing. It's likely to be an unlucky number in 1952 because clothing prices are due to go up. The apparel industry had a moderate slump last year, and that held prices down. Now, it's ready to catch up.

Another 20 percent of what Joe brings home goes for rent, fuel, and house-furnishings. All of these prices are on the way up. Maybe the Thompsons can have their house for another year at the same rent. But they will pay more to heat it. And they will pay more for furniture and appliances.

The remaining one-third of Joe's income goes for what the statisticians call "miscellaneous." But there's nothing miscellaneous about it to the Thompsons; it soaks up money like a sponge. It includes Joe's daily bus fare, the gas for the family car, the doctor's bill when one of the children is sick, razor blades, cigarettes, the telephone bill. Just now all of these things are going up. In fact, the biggest rise of all is likely to sneak up under that innocent label "miscellaneous."

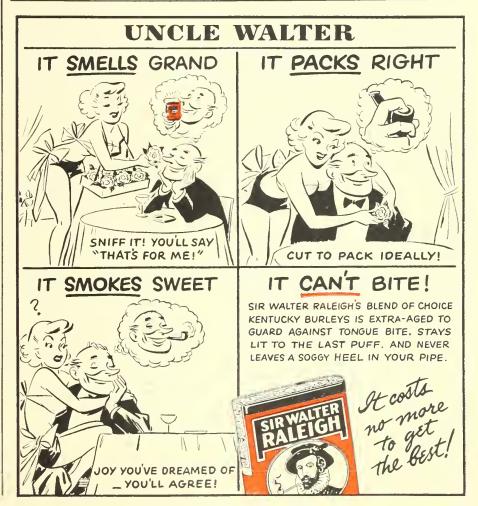
Add it all up and make a guess. You can't be sure of course, and any specific

figure is certain to be wrong. But most economists expect the cost of living to go up something like 5 percent in the coming year. The rise won't come in a perfectly straight line, of course. There will be times when prices stay on an even keel, and even times when they slip back. But at the moment, 5 percent looks like a fair guess.

So there goes about \$175 for the Thompsons. And there goes Joe's raise. By the time he has paid higher taxes (\$80) and higher prices (\$175), he has \$5 left out of his \$260 bump.

That's the answer to the Thompsons' question: How much of our raise do we get to keep? It's a simple enough answer, even though it has a bitter taste.

So long as Joe and Jane don't run into any emergencies they can manage to get by. Unfortunately, though, most Joes and Janes have to face the possibility of accidents, sickness and death. In today's economic spiral such occurrences are catastrophic to the average family. Joe Thompson may be the provident type who carries insurance, but today he learns that the protection isn't as great as he had expected. This isn't the fault of the insurance companies or the Veterans Administration. The dollars they





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pay on claims today are just a lot less valuable than the dollars Joe paid in only a short time ago.

If Joe and Jane want to know why things have to be this way, the explanation gets more complicated.

The big reason – the one that underlies everything else—is the U.S. defense program. This year, the government is spending something like \$50-55 billion on its military establishment. That means it is paying wages and buying materials just as civilian employers do, but on a scale that no civilian manufacturer ever dreamed of. The arms - the tanks and planes and ships — that are produced for the government obviously aren't available for civilians to buy. But workers are paid for working on them. Thus, in economist's language, income is being generated without producing goods to spend that income on.

That's the nub of the thing. But it isn't the whole story. There are a lot of things that help magnify the basic inflationary effect of the munitions program.

Government spending on other things is one of them. The big military program was piled on top of a federal budget that was already bloated. And nobody really tried to cut down nonessential federal spending to make room for the defense program.

Unrealistic taxes is another. Our tax system leans heavily on corporate incomes and upper-bracket individual incomes. But corporate taxes don't really work against inflation. In fact, when they get past a certain point, they foster it because they practically force the corporation to raise its prices in an effort to get even with the game.

And then there's the whole knotty question of higher wages. The labor unions are taking advantage of the general prosperity to drive hard for more pay. It's a natural thing to do when prices are going up. But there's no question about it: Higher wages do feed inflation.

At this writing it looks as though the United Steel Workers will be getting a substantial hike. And that will probably set a pattern that other unions will be following all this year. And that means two things: (1) It will cost more to produce all the things that Joe wants to buy, and (2) When Joe tries to spend his \$260 raise, other workers will be spending theirs too. In other words, higher costs and higher demand—which automatically spells higher prices.

In a situation like this you can't expect government price control to keep the cost of living on a dead level. The most that price controls can do is rule out the worst kind of profiteering. If the controllers try to hold prices rigid when costs are going up, they simply dry up the flow of goods.

What it comes down to is that Joe and all the rest of us have been playing an elaborate game of make-believe-and playing it on ourselves. We have been blowing our incomes up - and blowing prices up right along with them. And we have been kidding ourselves that somehow we were getting ahead in the process. It's the kind of self-deception that you can practice only in a highly advanced civilization with a complex economic system. An Australian bushman, used to barter economics, wouldn't be fooled by it for a minute.

Of course, make-believe can be fun.



"Anyway, we won't have to wait up for the election returns."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

And maybe there's no harm in playing if everybody knows the rules. But in this case, there are two drawbacks:

There are a lot of people who can't get into the game. There are people on pensions and veterans depending upon compensation. Pretty much in the same category are policemen and firemen whose salaries don't fluctuate much, not to mention teachers and civil service workers generally. And widows living on insurance. Their incomes don't go up. But they pay the same prices as anyone else.

They work hard and they expect to get ahead. Some day they are likely to get sorcheaded about it all and start looking for somebody to punch. In a democracy, that's bad. It sets the stage for a would-be dictator with a slick tongue and a knack for making people think he knows the answers.

At this point, Joe and Jane have one more question to ask: What can we do about it. The answer to that one is going to be hard to take.

Theoretically, there's no reason why we'can't run a defense program without having an inflation at the same time. The hitch is that to do that, a lot of people would have to sacrifice a lot of pet ideas and projects.

We would have to cut out nonessential federal spending. We would have to overhaul the whole tax system. The farmer would have to give up special price protection. Business would have to absorb some of the cost increases instead of passing them along. Labor-and that includes Joe-would have to skip any more raises—at least until the peak of the defense program had passed and more goods were available for civilians.

We can stop inflation if we stop kidding ourselves. But at the moment, enough people aren't scared of inflation enough to make a really effective program look very attractive. Joe and Jane aren't happy about what's been happening to them, but they aren't convinced that it's all been make-believe. They still think maybe they'll come out ahead on this last raise. And so until they change their minds, the chances are we will go along just as we have been going: Government spending on the rise, wages rising, taxes rising, costs rising and right along with them, prices rising.

What can be done to head this off? Since the necessary steps won't be taken voluntarily, it's going to be up to the government to check, firmly, the forces that are now getting out of hand. Politically this is not a popular course, so nothing is likely to be done during this election year. But whoever is in office next year has to face the issue. There can be no further sidestepping. THE END

The Strange Case of the I.P.R.

Could one have clearer proof that the I.P.R. was secretly following the communist party line?

The evidence is even more conclusive when one learns that Lattimore certainly, and Carter probably, knew that Chi (Dr. Chao Ting-chi), was a member of the communist party. For Dr. Wittfoegel has testified that in 1935 in China he and Owen Lattimore had both wondered, prior to paying a visit to Chi's father "how Papa Chi would take his son's communist adventures." It must also have been known to any Far Eastern expert worthy of the name that Asiaticus was the pen name of Heinz Moeller, a German communist who contributed regularly to *Imprecor*, the organ of the Communist International.

Asked to comment on this letter from Lattimore to Carter, Professor Colegrove of Northwestern University, who was formerly an associate of the I.P.R., testified:

"This seems to me to be one of the most intellectually dishonest academic documents that I have ever seen." It is, he added, a complete negation of what the I.P.R. said to professors and teachers all over the country: "... it is fraudulent. . . . Thousands of university professors and hundreds of thousands of students all over the country . . . looked upon this institute as an unbiased, wholly scientific institution engaged in research. . . . This [letter] shows that behind the front the Institute of Pacific Relations was nothing less than a propaganda organization supporting a line . . . in this case a communist line.'

Confronted in an open hearing by this document proving that the I.P.R. was covertly administering the drug of communist propaganda in doses nicely calculated according to the estimated absorption capacity of the recipients, Edward C. Carter, who was Secretary General of the I.P.R. from 1933 to 1946, hemmed and hawed, pleaded that the Institute was only trying to get "all tints of view," and in general represented himself as an amiable and trusting ignoramus with a memory like a sieve. If he was not the "cagiest" of individuals who wittingly or unwittingly betrayed their country, this retired "educator," as he now describes himself, must be awarded the palm for incompetence, ignorance or carelessness.

Presented with evidence that the I.P.R. had assisted the communists in their campaign to discredit Chiang Kaishek's government and to represent the Chinese communists as liberal "agrarian reformers," Mr. Carter simply asserted



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that he could not be expected to know what the communist line was, since he never read communist publications. As Robert Morris, the special counsel of the McCarran Committee, pertinently remarked, it should surely have been the duty of the head of a research institute to be cognizant of communist policy. Indeed, the most frightening fact revealed by the McCarran Committee hearings is the abysmal ignorance, or carelessness, of the men and women who were regarded by the Administration and the public as "experts," whose services were sought by Government agencies, whose advice was solicited by the State Department, and whose recommendation was usually sufficient to obtain a job for anyone in the most sensitive and important government agencies.

Hence the ease with which communists and Soviet agents infiltrated the O.W.I., the O.S.S., the Treasury Department, the Foreign Economic Administration and U.N.R.R.A., to mention only those agencies where most of the communists and Soviet agents recommended by the I.P.R. got jobs during the war. Mr. Carter admittedly tried to secure a commission in Army Intelligence for Frederick Vanderbilt Field in 1942, although in his own words he knew that Field was "playing the communist line" after Field had resigned the secretaryship of the American Council in 1940 to head the communist "American Peace Mobilization" front.

Mr. Carter found it difficult to laugh off a letter he had written on October 31, 1938, recommending Earl Browder to the Canadian Club of Montreal as a "100-percent American" speaker who would give them "a really important statement on the Roosevelt Administration either from the point of view of its internal or its foreign policy." The best he could manage was to say it was just "frolic and banter" on his part.

Unlike his close and valued colleague, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, the bland Mr. Carter saw no need to take refuge behind the Fifth Amendment when called as a witness. He simply substituted his "forgetery" for his memory. It is truly astonishing how many things Mr. Carter "cannot remember," or has "no recollection of." True that he usually found his memory "refreshed" after being permitted to see the documents in the hands of the Committee. But how could anyone imagine that this smiling, white-haired gentleman, whose appearance and demeanor resemble those of an Elder of the Church, and whose word was accepted as sufficient guarantee of the qualifications and loyalty of the many people he recommended for Government service, was ensuring himself

against a charge of perjury by remembering nothing until he had had his memory "refreshed" by finding out what the Committee already knew? Perish the thought! Let us take Mr. Carter at his own valuation. We shall then only be appalled that a man who, to judge from his ignorance and the shortness of his memory, must have found it extremely difficult to pass a college entrance examination, could have been regarded as an "eminent authority" on the Far East fitted to head an institute to which the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations and many business corporations and individuals were contributing millions, which they had no idea were being used to spread Soviet propaganda. How dumb can you get? Apparently there is no limit, if one is to judge from such testimony.

It is, of course, possible that Mr. Carter, and some other witnesses who have appeared before the McCarran Committee to defend the I.P.R. and its associates in the State Department, were being "fools for Stalin's sake." It is at least conceivable that Mr. Carter himself was not quite so innocent as he represents himself to have been when, early in 1944, he sent telegrams to Washington to introduce his "good friend," the Tass correspondent, Vladimir Rogov, to Alger Hiss and Lauchlin Currie. Indeed, Mr. Carter, after having five times denied before the Committee that he knew that Rogov had just written an article published both in Moscow and in the New York Daily Worker announcing the new party line of all-out opposition to Chiang Kaishek (and might be presumed to have come to America to clarify the new line to Moscow's adherents), suddenly had his "memory refreshed" by seeing Hiss's reply, saying that it might not be advisable for him to contact Rogov, in view of the article in question. Testifying on July 26, 1951, Mr. Carter made the following curious remark: "I now recall it and compliment Hiss for thinking that it was not appropriate to run after a fellow who had written this kind of article." Unfortunately neither Mr. Morris, nor any Senator present at the hearing, thought of asking Mr. Carter whether he was complimenting Mr. Hiss on his adroitness as a Soviet agent, or demonstrating his, Carter's, belief in Hiss's innocence in spite of his conviction.

When questioned concerning the communists Chen Han-seng and Dr. Chi, the long-term I.P.R. employees who are today members of the Chinese communist government in Peiping, Mr. Carter simply called upon his invaluable "forgetery." Asked whether he knew that Chen Han-seng used a pen name, he answered in the negative. Confronted with a letter he had himself written in 1940 to V. E. Motyley

FOLEY MFG. CO. 339-2 Foley Bidg., Minneapolis 18, in Moscow informing him that this Chinese I.P.R. staff member was using the pen name of Raymond D. Brooke, Mr. Carter simply replied, "I had forgotten it." However, on one occasion the former I.P.R. Executive Secretary showed himself possessed of a somewhat too inventive memory. For he stated in evidence that David Dubinsky, who had originally refused to contribute to Russian War Relief because Harriet Moore of the I.P.R. was its Secretary, had subsequently been convinced that he had confused her with another person of the same name who was "ten years older and six inches shorter." Mr. Dubinsky categorically denied this in a letter to the McCarran Committee counsel in which the head of the I.L.G.W.U. asserted that he had had concrete evidence that the I.P.R. Harriet Moore "was definitely tied up with communist activities." Notified subsequently by Mr. Carter that Miss Moore had resigned her post, the I.L.G.W.U. contributed a large sum to Russian War Relief, only to learn later "that Mr. Carter, although complying technically with his promise . . . placed Miss Moore in another equally important position in Russian War Relief."

This 1942 I.L.G.W.U. report also stated: -

"On the board of directors of Russian Relief Inc. there is a group of at least five – Edward C. Carter, Harriet Moore, Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, Vilhjalmur Stefansson and Colonel Raymond Robins - who have proven their sympathy with the Stalin regime in a network of propaganda organizations where they worked closely and harmoniously with outright communists in furthering some particular aim of the communist party, Cooperation with the communists, especially in the defense of the Moscow trials, and during the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact, may be taken as the highest mark of reliability. These five above-named directors of Russian War Relief Inc. have never at any time hesitated to cooperate with known communists. Furthermore they have never engaged in any activity, such as aid to Britain before June 22, 1941,'

Since the first four of the above five directors of Russian War Relief, Inc. were prominent l.P.R. staff members or associates, it should never have been very difficult to see the communist wolf beneath the liberal sheep skin worn with intent to deceive the innocent businessmen who contributed to its support, and the Government officials who hearkened to its counsels.

Elizabeth Bentley stated in her testimony before the McCarran Committee that she was warned by Jacob Golos, her Russian boss in the Soviet espionage apparatus for which she worked, that she shouldn't touch the Institute of Pacific Relations "with a ten-foot pole" because "it was as red as a rose." Golos felt, she said, that "from the point of view of good undercover work, they were far too bungling and too much in the open," and that "associating with the I.P.R. might get us in trouble.'

The following are some of the names of I.P.R. staff members, trustees, members of its executive board, advisers and contributors to its publications, identified as communists, or as Soviet espionage agents, or as persons considered "reliable" exponents of the communist party line by Elizabeth Bentley and/or



"Georgie is getting ready to leave now, father - he's just checking up on his loose change."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

by Louis Budenz, Professor Karl Wittfoegel, Whittaker Chambers, Hede Massing and General Alexander Barmine:

Harriet Moore, who was acting secretary of the l.P.R. in the middle forties, and previously or subsequently chairman of its Nominating Committee. a member of its Executive Committee and one of its Board of Trustees.

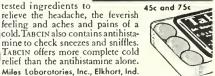
Gunther Stein, I.P.R. correspondent in Chungking during the war, identified as a member of the "Sorge" spy ring by General Willoughby; expelled from France on a charge of espionage, following his detention there on November 14, 1950; a former German who became a British citizen and represented Britain at I.P.R. conferences.

Frederick Vanderbilt Field, who continued to be a trustee of the I.P.R. for many years after he was known to be a communist, and while he was regularly contributing articles to the Daily Worker. Recommended by Philip Jessup of the State Department as a representative of the American Council of the I.P.R. to its international conferences, after Field's communist affiliations were well known. According to Miss Bentley, Field was the American "Soviet Commissar for the Far East"



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who passed down to the I.P.R. the conimunist party line which he received from Earl Browder. His deputy was:

Mildred Price, who besides working for the I.P.R. was executive secretary of the more or less openly proclaimed communist "China Aid Council." She was a sister of Walter Lippman's secretary who produced valuable information for the Soviet espionage ring run by Miss Bentley. According to Miss Bentley's testimony Mildred Price sometimes complained that "Fred Field had not shown up to have conferences and that they did not know how to apply the party line in the Far East; that they needed instructions, and would I go to Browder and complain."

James S. Allen, a contributor to I.P.R. publications and known to be a communist.

Frank Coe, from whom Elizabeth Bentley collected communist party ques while he worked in the Treasury Department, and who was a delegate of the American Council of the I.P.R. to its international conferences.

Joe Barnes, who according to Miss Bentley "could be worked with and would take communist directives." Also identified as a communist by Alexander Barmine who was told in Moscow that Barnes and Owen Lattimore were Soviet military intelligence agents; by Louis Budenz and Hede Massing; and by Professor Karl Wittfoegel who testified that Barnes and Frederick Field had "built up the student movement in Harvard which was under communist influence."

Israel Epstein, who, Jacob Golos told Miss Bentley, "had been a member of the Russian secret police for many years in China," Epstein's 1947 book, Unfinished Revolution in China, was warmly praised by Owen Lattimore in the New York Times and promoted by the I.P.R.

Sol Adler, U. S. Treasury representative in China, identified by Miss Bentley as a member of the Gregory Silvermaster spy ring.

Lawrence K. Rosinger, who was supported by a Rockefeller Foundation grant while preparing and editing the 1951 I.P.R. sponsored book called The State of Asia. Called in by the State Department as a consultant. Attended the State Department October 1949 conference where, according to the sworn testimony of Professor Colegrove, he and Owen Lattimore of Johns Hopkins University, advocated the immediate recognition of the Chinese communist government, and "favored the communist line rather than the good interests of America.'

Dr. Chao Ting-chi, proposed Chinese communist delegate to the United Nations; appointed in 1942 as General Secretary of the American-British-Chinese currency stabilization Fund,

thanks to the recommendation of the I.P.R.; Chi was an employee of the Comintern in Moscow as early as 1929 according to the testimony of Dr. Karl Wittfoegel, who met him in this capacity in Germany. On February 10, 1950, Mr. Holland of the I.P.R. referred to Dr. Chi as likely to "prove to be one of our more influential friends in China."

Lanchlin Currie, originally "a fullfledged member of the Silvermaster group" but later put "in direct contact with a Soviet agent." According to Miss Bentley's testimony "Lauchlin Currie was not, as far as we knew at that time, a member of the communist party, but he was very close to various members of the Silvermaster group, . . . He was willing to bail them out when they were in trouble, when they were being fired for disloyalty, or when they needed help to get a job. Besides that he was passing on information to us. . . . Most of it was Far Eastern. There was the time when he relayed the information that the Soviet code was about to be broken.'

Harry Dexter White, who, according to Miss Bentley's testimony, was particularly valuable to the Soviets because he persuaded Morgenthau to arrange exchanges of information with the Navy and six or seven other Government agencies, thus enabling White to pass on to Miss Bentley secret information from many Government departments, Miss Bentley further testified: "I couldn't tell you that he had actually been a member of the party, but to all intents and purposes he was because he followed its discipline."

Miss Bentley also stated that Harry Dexter White and Lauchlin Currie were "our best avenues for placing people in strategic positions" in government because "they had an immense amount of influence and knew people and their word would be accepted when they recommended someone.

The Soviet agents mentioned by Miss Bentley as having been placed in Government positions via the I.P.R. included Duncan Chapin Lee who was "close to General Donovan" in the O.S.S. while paying his communist party dues to her; and Michael Greenberg, a Britisher who became an assistant to Lauchlin Currie at the White House. It is reported that Greenberg is now selling neckties in London,

Louis Budenz, while confirming Miss Bentley's testimony and that of others with regard to many of the above roster of names, added some more. According to his testimony Owen Lattimore was appointed as early as 1937 by the Political Bureau of the American Communist Party to "initiate or supervise the matter of having writers and authors and people in public opinion" propagate the line that the Chinese communists were dem-

ocrats and agrarian reformers. This was done, said Budenz, because unlike Field, Lattimore's connections with the communist party were not known and he was "supposed to have quite an influence in the publishing world." Budenz also testified that T. A. Bisson was appointed in 1943 to launch the allout propaganda attack on Chiang Kaishek inaugurated by Moscow that year, which he did in the I.P.R. publication, Far Eastern Survey, in an article in which he said that Nationalist China ought to be designated as "feudal" China, and communist China as "democratic" China.

Mr. Bisson, and all the other I.P.R. members designated as communists by ex-communist witnesses, may be innocent of the charge, whether or not they have publicly denied it. But they cannot be absolved from the amply proved accusation that they misrepresented the Chinese communists as liberals, and as potential friends of the United States, and that they were either totally ignorant of communist aims or deliberately misled the American public.

Raymond Dennett, who was secretary of the American Council of the I.P.R. from March 1944 to December 1945, and who now heads the World Peace Foundation in Boston, was far less "cagey" than Mr. Carter as a witness. But he displayed all the weaknesses, ignorance and carclessness of the typical "liberal" intellectuals who refuse to face up to realities, and who have constituted the Kremlin's most useful tools in duping the American public. Dennett acknowledged that "it was certainly generally assumed by everyone that Frederick Field was, if not a communist, at least a fellow traveler." But he also said he never read The Daily Worker, had not seen or cared to examine the articles by Mr. Field it had published, and in general admitted that he knew little or nothing concerning the subjects he and the Institute were supposed to study. He admitted that he had realized that the I.P.R. was not an "objective research organization." But after that he shut his eyes tight, refusing to see or admit that the Institute whose American Council he was supposed to direct, was "trying to put over" communist propaganda under the guise of impartial research. His testimony was of value mainly because he disclosed the fact, denied by Mr. Carter, that Alfred Kohlberg's charges in 1945 concerning communist domination of the I.P.R. were never examined by its Executive Committee, but simply "answered" by Marguerite Stewart, the employee who edited the I.P.R. pamphlets and whose husband, Maxwell Stewart of The Nation has been identified as a communist. Mr. Stewart, incidentally, is editor of Public Affairs pamphlets, used by the millions by schools, government agencies, business concerns and our Armed Forces.

At this point it is necessary briefly to examine the far-reaching influence of the Institute of Pacific Relations, In its report on the years 1941 to 1943 it claimed that its libraries were "exclusively used by officials from a dozen [government] departments"; that its staff members "gave freely of their time" in consultations; that it was inundated with "requests for aid in recruiting Far Eastern experts for gov-



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ernment services"; and that its "war effort" included "the use of its publications in the education of the armed forces.'

Nor was this all. In 1945, in its report to its Ninth Conference, the I.P.R. boasted that "more than a million LP.R. texts and popular pamphlets have been used by schools, colleges and by the United Nations armies and navies in the training of armed forces going into the Pacific region."

Among the books and pamphlets put out by the I.P.R. to "educate" the Armed Forces and the public were the following:

(1) The Soviet Far East and Central Asia, by William Mandel, identified as a long-time communist. This book, according to the New York Times review, gave an uncritical picture of Soviet Asia, and while frequently mentioning the Tsarist practice of sending political prisoners to Siberia, made no reference at all to the much larger employment of forced labor under the Soviets.

(2) Wartime China, by Maxwell Stewart, representing the communist party as a "grass roots Populist movement" trying "to establish democratic practices.'



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(3) Land of the Soviets, which justified and praised Stalin's blood purges of the thirties, represented the Russian communist dictatorship as a "democracy" in which "the people" own and run the land and factories and "the worker is at the top of the social scale."

(4) Henry Wallace's pamphlet called Our Job in the Pacific, written for him by Owen Lattimore's wife, which described Soviet Asia as "a great area of freedom.'

While disseminating this thinly disguised communist propaganda to the Armed Forces, the universities, the schools and the public, the I.P.R. continued to publish a quarterly magazine called Pacific Affairs, sponsored by its "international" secretariat, and a bimonthly, Far Eastern Survey, under the aegis of its American Council. These publications generally reflected the turns and twists of the communist party line, but they managed to preserve an aura of scholarship and a pretense of objectivity by enlisting contributors who were not communists. As Louis Budenz remarked before the McCarran Committee, I.P.R. staff members such as Owen Lattimore and Joseph Barnes were of exceptional value to the communist party by reason of their ability "to bring the emphasis in support of Soviet policy in language which was non-Soviet.'

The influence of the I.P.R., and of those who achieved prominent positions inside and outside the government, thanks to its support, colored the thinking of Americans of all parties. For instance, Wendell Willkie enlisted the services of Joseph Barnes on his trip to Moscow and to help him write his book. Mr. Barnes, the former New York Herald Tribune foreign editor and long-time I.P.R. associate, has been identified as a communist by four sworn witnesses. Even if the charge is not true, there is no doubt at all that he was a very persuasive propagandist for the Soviets. Among the documents produced by Ben Mandel, the able Research Director of the McCarran Committee, there is an article by Joe Barnes published in the Atlantic Monthly in January 1937 and called "The American Dream." It is an outstanding exhibit of the Comintern's success after it adopted its "Trojan Horse" strategy for the capture of the citadels of the "capitalist world," by instructing its adherents to pose as liberals or progressive radicals. For Mr. Barnes in this article represented the American communists as the party of the "sons and daughters of the American Revolution," and as "spiritual inheritors of the founding fathers." He also eulogized Earl Browder's "zeal for American democracy," and compared him to Daniel Webster; and he hailed the "mass desertions" of American in-



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telleetuals from the "standards of a business society" to seek "freedom and security" by emulating Soviet Russia with its "promise of abundance" and its "rising standard of living."

The trustees, executives, and staff of the I.P.R. were not exaggerating the importance and influence of this "research" institute when they appealed for donations or subscriptions to the wealthy foundations and eorporations which supported it. As late as October 1949, when the I.P.R.'s analysis of the nature and aims of the Chinese communists had already been proved utterly wrong, the State Department saw fit to call a conference of experts to advise it on its China policy which included such I.P.R. supporters of the Chinese communists as Owen Lattimore and Lawrenee Rosinger, while failing to extend an invitation to all but a tiny minority of the authorities on the Far East who were opposed to the recognition of Red China and its admission to the United Nations. The transcript of the proceedings of this now famous State Department eonference was kept secret until Harold Stassen, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee against the confirmation of Philip Jessup as delegate to the United Nations, presented his own private record of the proceedings. According to official transcript as read out by Mr. Stassen at his second appearance before the McCarran Committee, Philip Jessup, presiding over this State Department conference, suggested "taking up the recognition of the communist government in China." And General Fortier, in his testimony before the McCarran Committee, stated that Jessup had told him on a visit to Tokyo that the United States would soon follow the British lead in recognizing Communist China. Mr. Jessup however told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "the United States has never considered the recognition of communist China" and that it was therefore "ineonceivable" that he eould have made the remark attributed to him by Stassen.

Whom shall we believe? In order to decide we must at least take eognizanee of the fact that Mr. Jessup had no qualms in remaining elosely associated, and in terms of close personal friendship, with Frederick Field long after this millionaire scion of the Vanderbilt family had disclosed his communist affiliations by becoming an editor of The New Masses and by contributing regularly to The Daily Worker. It should also be noted that Philip Jessup, in 1942, recommended as delegates to the I.P.R. eonference at Mount Tremblant in Canada no less than ten persons identified as "part of the communist organization" by sworn witnesses testifying before the McCarran Committee. The names of those recommended by

Mr. Jessup included Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White, Lauehlin Currie, Owen Lattimore, John Carter Vincent, and Joseph Barnes.

Henry Wallace, for whatever he may be, cannot be ignored since he had a name well worth exploiting by the Soviet propagandists in the I.P.R. His testimony before the McCarran Committee was both funny and infinitely sad, since it is hardly a eause for mirth that a former Vice President of the United States let himself be used as a ventrilo-

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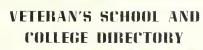
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quist's dummy by communist sympathizers. Henry Wallace not only admitted in a public hearing that he had not written the books which appeared under his name, he actually excused himself from responsibility for the eontents of his writings on the ground that he had only contributed a small portion of them himself. And he further attempted to justify himself by the argument that in lending his name to lying propaganda about the Soviet Union he was merely achieving "a cherished cordial unity of action" in an endeavor to carry out "the policy of the Commander in Chief of the United States and the Senate." Wallace testified that he had permitted a writer for the communist Daily Worker called Andrew T. Steiger to write the book called Soviet Asia Mission which was published under his name, because Mr. Steiger had been "raised in the Lutheran Church" and because "he seemed to be a man of deep religious eonvietions" who felt that the book he was going to write under Wallace's name would "further the friendly relationship between the United States and Russia.'

Perhaps Mr. Wallace in his dangerous dumbness affords the main elue to the disastrous influence exerted by the eommunists on American policy.

Reading the record of the MeCarran Committee hearings, one no longer wonders why the United States pursued a self-defeating China policy which led inevitably to the futile war in Korea which has already cost us more than 100,000 easualties. One is instead astonished that the Republic was not long since delivered over to its enemies by Stalin's powerful Fifth Column in America, God grant that the American people will awaken in time to the menaee which the Senate Committee under Senator Pat McCarran's able and honest chairmanship is revealing. THE END



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And holds up strapless evening gowns!

— Avery Giles

ALMOST PERFECT

A father read over a list of five questions which his small son was called upon to answer in school that day.

"Did you miss any of the five?" asked the father.

"Yes," replied the boy, "I missed the first two and the last three." – P. K. Thomjan

REDUCING

Reducing is a simple art —
There's really nothing to it,
When tempted by attractive food —
Eschew it!

- FAYE GIVENS WATSON

CLOTHES MAKE THE MAN

During the late stages of the Battle of Luzon, a squad from our reconnaissance platoon volunteered to join a company of Igorot guerrillas on a combat patrol. Our job was to use our radio to call for artillery support when it was needed.

As we moved out we noticed a small group of breech-clouted civilians following along. A guerrilla regular explained that they were recruits, called "bolo men" after the wicked-looking knives they carried. As soon as arms and uniforms were available these men would be inducted.

Shortly after, enemy snipers opened up.

As the skirmish began, one of this group ran forward to join the fighting, bolo in hand.

About ten minutes later we saw him again. He was wearing Japanese shoes, coat and hat and was carrying a Japanese rifle, ammunition and grenades. Now a fully equipped guerrilla, he watched his former fellow recruits approach. As they came within earshot we heard him yell in English.

"Hey, you damn civilians, keep out of the way! Do you want to get yourselves killed?" — Hugh Bryer Brooks

YELLOW LIGHT

Remember, when you take the wheel,
This bit of common sense:
A tree will bit an antomobile,
But just in self-defense.
— Ruth T. Stamper

SECRET SERVICEMAN

Two big businessmen eating lunch together got to talking about how thoughtful and considerate their respective wives were.

"As you know," one of them bragged, "my wife annually ranks in the first ten of the Best Dressed Women in the United States. Well, here lately she has been awfully worried for fear someone would steal some of her expensive clothes. She even went so far as to hire a man to guard them for her! But she didn't want me to worry

"Of course I heard it moo - why shouldn't a moose moo?"

about it, too, so she didn't tell me a thing about it. Wasn't that thoughtful of her?"

"In fact," he added, "I never would have known about it if I hadn't found the fellow hiding in her closet the other night." — Hugh Thomas

BLUE PLATE BLUES

Carrots-and-peas! Carrots-and-peas!
Why is that mixture a table-dote fixture?
Ain't there no veg'tables other than these?
Restaurant-keepers, French, Greek,
Viennese,

Chinese, Armenian, Yankee, Burmese, From mountains of Greenland to tropical

Have a heart, please,

Can't you serve nuttin' with beef, pork or mutton,

Chicken or liver or fish from the seas, But constant, conglomerate carrots-andpeas?

Dully, diurnally Ever, eternally

Carrots-and-peas — carrots-and-peas!
— Berron Braley

BET HE DIDN'T

A man was relating to friends the story of his near-drowning while he was on his summer vacation.

"As I was going down for the third time," he said impressively, "a hundred pictures of my past life raced before my mind."

"Is that so?" interrupted a listener. "Now, that's very interesting. Tell me, you didn't happen to notice me lending you that hundred dollars back in the spring of 1938, did you?"

— Day Bennett

THEY BURN ME UP

(Especially at Midnight)
I'd find my neighbors more attractive
If they were not so radio-active.

- M. M. Parrish

CITY BOY

The visitor to the dude ranch decided to go horse-back riding.

"Do you prefer an English saddle or a Western saddle?" asked the cowboy attendant.

"What's the difference?" asked the tenderfoot.

"Well," explained the cowboy, "the Western saddle has a horn."

"I don't think I'll need the horn," said the Easterner. "I won't be riding in any traffic." — F. G. Kernan

HIT AND RUN

As I move down the aisle without cunning and guile,

All my skill as a driver is tested.

Bromper to bromper, past pusher and
throuper,

The traffic is rough and congested.
When I sit at the wheel of an antomobile,
It is easy to drive or to park it.

But I can't seem to learn how to twist or to turn

The cart in the new Super-Morket.

— Harry Lazarus

LIFE PAYMENT

Alimony is a matter of wife and debt.

- Marjorie L. Abrahams



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